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Ministers to discuss import measures

Post Economic Reporter
The Ministerial Finance Committee is to meet today to approve measures designed to curb the rising wave of imports.

The meeting follows several days of intensive discussion at the Treasury about ways of implementing such measures. Among the steps envisaged are an increase in import levies, the reintroduction of compulsory deposits by importers — a step which amounts to an import tax — and increases in several purchase taxes.

Sources said yesterday that the Treasury plans to avoid an across-the-board tax on import goods, and would prefer to impose duties on products with a relatively low weight in the Consumer Price Index, thus minimizing the rise in average prices an increase in indirect taxes would bring.

Reports of the impending steps, circulating during the past week, have sent the country's consumers hurrying to the stores. The wave of purchases has been mainly concentrated on durable consumer goods and new private cars. (Car imports — Page 8)

The Treasury measures are planned to act as a substitute for a higher rate of devaluation of the shekel, a step which the ministry considers ineffective and inflationary.

Despite repeated statements from the Treasury, widespread rumours of an impending devaluation have circulated, causing a large demand for foreign currency at commercial banks.

According to Treasury sources, one of the ministry's targets is to convince the public that no such devaluation should be expected and that imports will be curbed by means of taxes.

State Comptroller's Report submitted 'Ineffectual' policies increase inflation rate

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The government's anti-inflation measures have been ineffective so far, leading to larger government deficits, a growing debt burden and an increased rate of inflation, State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem to mark the submission of the 33rd State Comptroller's Report, Tunik had harsh words for many aspects of the government's policies.

Among those he mentioned were the increased subsidies for basic commodities, which, he said, encouraged waste, the increasingly high rate of government spending and the high level of grants and subsidies to non-profit organizations, including yeshivot and other religious institutions.

These examples of government over-expenditure became established in 1981, the year covered by the report, and did not disappear. They should now be considered both a feature and a tendency of the government's economic policy, he said.

Although innumerable cases of mismanagement, inadequate procedure and apparently illegal activities are cited in the 686-page report, no names are mentioned by

**Summaries of the
State Comptroller's
report — pages 6, 7**

the comptroller. Over the years, it has become practice not to name names. To do so would be to pass judgement, Tunik said, and the comptroller is not authorized to do so.

Tunik warned of the existence of a social stratum of "well connected" people, who use their links to gain personal benefits — an issue which he has mentioned in the past and will continue to emphasize.

A possible violation of the budget law may have occurred in the Treasury's gaining of Knesset authorization for an additional allocation of 154 billion during 1981, Tunik said.

In 1981, the Treasury asked the Knesset Finance Committee to authorize an addition to the budget, in terms of Article 3 of the budget law. Article 3 states that if the committee is convinced that government revenue will be higher than originally forecast, it can authorize additional sums for expenditure.

The Treasury presented the committee with an adjusted forecast, prepared by the State Revenue Ad-



Jerusalem firemen battled for more than an hour yesterday to put out this flaming mound of used tires in the industrial zone of Talpiot. The blaze, apparently set off by a brush fire in an adjacent field, destroyed a glazier's workshop. Flames at times shot some 20 metres high and clouds of black smoke billowed hundreds of metres into the sky. (Scoop 80)

Arens' Paris visit—bid for support for Lebanon pact

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The expected arrival here tomorrow of Defence Minister Moshe Arens appears to be part of an Israeli effort to enlist French support for the accord with Lebanon.

The man who headed the Israeli negotiating team, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, was at the French Foreign Ministry yesterday giving details of the accord to the French. The Paris government has not publicly supported the accord and, speaking to Israeli reporters after the meeting, Kimche said only that the French "agree that it is good for Israel."

Kimche noted that Paris still had special relationships in the Levant. Arens' scheduled meeting with French Defence Minister Charles Hernu must be seen in this context. Arens will presumably press the French to use their influence with Beirut and Damascus to back the accord and calm the tension generated by Syria's rejection of it.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan is also visiting Paris, but Kimche denied that this had any connection with Arens' visit. After his meeting with his French counterpart, Francis Guitman, Kimche said that both sides are in-

terested in improving relations, which have been somewhat chilly following the war in Lebanon.

The French listened sympathetically to an Israeli request to lift the sanctions imposed by the European Economic Community following the war.

A French economic delegation headed by former ambassador to Israel Marc Bonnefous will visit Israel next week.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu is also in Paris, but he was visiting the Paris air show at Le Bourget Airport as a guest of Israel Aircraft Industries and was not part of the diplomatic effort. Corfu was also reportedly checking out French metropolitan underground transport systems for possible application in Israel.

Herzog Goodman adds: Arens will meet with the French foreign minister, in addition to his opposite number, and will visit the air show during his trip to France.

Arens' visit is seen by some observers as a clear indication that the crisis on the Syrian front has passed, or at least diminished to a point where he feels he can leave the country. The minister had last week considered postponing his trip due to the high state of tension in the North.

No 'magic solution' to terrorism

Post Diplomatic Staff

Israel is taking precautions to minimize the number of terrorist actions against Israeli soldiers, defence circles said yesterday.

The sources noted that Israel had expected that, after last winter, terrorist actions against Israeli soldiers in Lebanon would increase. The sources said the Israel Defence Forces' deployment in Lebanon is not easily defended and that the political situation prevents a hermetic closing of the area from where the terrorists act.

Israel is limited in its retaliatory capabilities, because of the civilian population within its lines, it was pointed out. There is no magic solution to the problem of terrorism, the sources said, but Israel is taking precautions and studying various ways to minimize the acts against its soldiers.

The sources said that acts of terrorism would drop once there is a Lebanese-Syrian agreement, or alternatively, once the IDF decides on a new deployment of its forces in Lebanon. The sources said Israel would wait several weeks until it makes a decision on this.

The sources said that the establishment of PLO headquarters in Tripoli is a breach of the arrangement achieved via U.S. negotiator Philip Habib on the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and Lebanon.

'Big 7' to work together to spur economies

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (Reuters). — The seven major western industrial countries yesterday pledged to work together to foster lower inflation, higher employment and more stable currency rates.

In a declaration officially ending their three-day summit, the "Big-Seven" agreed to consult more closely and more frequently to ensure that their economies did not conflict with each other.

"Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty," said President Ronald Reagan, host for the summit, after reading the declaration to government officials and reporters.

He said that there was "confidence that recovery is under way, optimism that it will be durable and certain that economic policy and

security ties among us will be strengthened in the future."

Reagan, flanked by the leaders of the other summit nations, said the meeting, the ninth in a series, sent a message of hope to the people of the world and future generations.

The summit also discussed major world problems such as the Middle East crisis and on Sunday night issued a strong statement reaffirming Western policy in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

The summit called for further studies on a proposal by French President Francois Mitterrand for the convening of the first world monetary conference since World War Two.

The seven government leaders ordered their finance ministers to consult with the head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to define the conditions needed for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 sergeants die in ambush by terrorists in Lebanon

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Two Israeli soldiers were killed and three others wounded on Sunday when the two vehicles in which they were driving were ambushed by terrorists in central Lebanon, it was announced yesterday by the Israel Defence Forces.

Samal Aharon Ohayon, 24, of Nether, was buried yesterday in the Hof Hacarmel cemetery. The second victim, Samal-Rishon Gavriel Gafni, 30, of Jerusalem, is to be buried at midday today on Mount Herzl.

The soldiers were driving in a jeep and a command car through the Druse village of Ma'arati, when a car left its parking place at the side of the road and began driving in front of them.

On leaving the village, the car picked up speed and disappeared from view. It stopped at a narrow bridge further up the road, and, when the IDF vehicles approached, its occupants attacked them with

rocket-propelled grenade and Kalashnikov fire.

Two of the soldiers managed to jump out of the jeep, but Ohayon and Gafni, who were sitting at the back, were killed. Two of the soldiers in the command car were seriously wounded and taken to a hospital.

A large IDF force searched the area for the attackers. An IDF position later reported seeing the car enter Syrian-held territory and disappear into the Druse village of Musreifa.

Item reports: Samal Ohayon's funeral was attended by a large assembly, including OC Northern Command, Aluf Haim Erez; the chief ordnance officer, Tat-Aluf Y. Ben-Bassat; the chairman of the Nether local council, Shmuel Reinisch, and many residents of Tel Hanan and comrades-in-arms.

Ohayon was born in Israel to parents who came from Morocco in 1955. They had nine children. The father is a building worker who went on pension two years ago.

'Nobody's walking out' as doctors' talks intensify

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's striking doctors and their employers are due to meet again this morning for a third day of marathon talks that could determine whether there will be an end to the three-month-old strike.

The discussions yesterday, at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva, under the aegis of the Histadrut Kupat Holim, dealt with three groups: residents, specialists-in-training, specialists and pensioners. The Kupat Holim spokesman described the negotiations as "very friendly."

The spokesman predicted that the present talks would succeed saying he saw no sign of any of the participants walking out, as had happened in the past.

But Dr. Shmuel Friedman, speaking for the doctors, said the talks were only "marking time." The Treasury, he said, remained inflexible and had still not given any answers to many of the questions put forward by the doctors.

No time limit was set for yesterday's discussions and it was believed they would last late into the night. On Sunday, the first day's talks lasted until 1 a.m. and today's round, at the Arza convalescent home outside Jerusalem, will con-

tinue as long as necessary.

In another development, the High Court of Justice issued an order nisi, calling upon the health minister and the government to show within five days why they do not issue back-to-work orders against the striking doctors. The order was issued at the request of a Tel Aviv attorney, Moshe Machness. He argued that the strike, with the doctors staffing the hospitals at only 30 per cent of their regular strength, was causing lasting and cumulative damage to the health of the public; especially the elderly, the young, those suffering from chronic illnesses and those awaiting operations. According to an agreement between the ministry and the doctors, the latter have agreed to work at the present level if they are not served with back-to-work orders.

Judy Siegel adds: President Chaim Herzog may be partly responsible for the recent movement in the negotiations. The president called Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, Kupat Holim Chair director Prof. Haim Doron and others involved in the dispute, and asked them to push forward for a settlement.

Arafat said visiting units to forestall spread of mutiny

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter
and agencies

Yasser Arafat yesterday toured northern Lebanon amid reports that the rebellion against his leadership of the terrorist movement is gaining ground.

There was some speculation that he was visiting Palestine Liberation Organization units around Tripoli in a bid to prevent the rebellion from spreading there. So far it has been restricted to units in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

PLO officials in Damascus discounted reports that Arafat intended moving the headquarters of his Fatah group to Tripoli, following the reported seizure of six depots in Damascus by rebel officers.

They also discounted as "nonsensical" reports carried by the Phalange-controlled Voice of Lebanon that an attempt had been made to assassinate Arafat in the Bekaa before daybreak yesterday.

The radio reported that one of Arafat's bodyguards was killed in the ambush, which it said took place at 2.30 a.m. just west of the Syrian border.

The PLO officials said that Arafat has been in Tripoli since Sunday and was not in the Bekaa when the alleged ambush took place.

The extent of the anti-Arafat rebellion has yet to be ascertained. So far, only one violent incident has been reported, when two guards were slightly wounded during last

weekend's takeover of the depots in Damascus.

According to Kol Yisrael yesterday, citing "reliable sources" in Damascus, several more units have joined the rebellion in recent days, and there is growing cooperation between the rebels and the renegade Abu Nidal group which broke away from Fatah eight years ago. There was no confirmation of this from any other source.

We'll put Syrians in their place—Ehrlich

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich said yesterday that Israel will "put the Syrians in their place," and tell them, as it has told them in the past, that they must honour the agreement forbidding them to allow terrorists to enter Israeli-held territory.

"We are not surprised that they are infiltrating our territory, we knew that it would happen," he said. "As we overcome things in the past, we will overcome this too."

Speaking to reporters during a tour of the North, Ehrlich said that Israel does not want a war of attrition with Syria. Israel wants good neighbourliness, but that cannot be, he said.

The tension will only cease when Syrian troops return to their bases — which has not happened as yet, Ehrlich said.

Parents Against Silence cry out

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tears turned into angry howls for some 20 minutes outside the Knesset yesterday, when about 2,500 demonstrators — many of them parents of sons who are serving, or have died, in Lebanon — ended a quiet protest rally with a spontaneous march toward the building.

Uniformed Knesset guards stood by helplessly until their commander finally organized them into a human barrier, to prevent the crowd from reaching the Knesset gates.

The rally was organized by Parents Against Silence, formed several months ago by a handful of parents who want the government to pull the troops out immediately and unilaterally.

Today, five parents — two from Jerusalem, two from Tel Aviv and one from Haifa — are to meet with Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who, according to a spokesman, scheduled the meeting two weeks ago.

One woman, identifying herself only as "a mother of twins," told protesters that, "We are not hysterical parents, defeatists or members of any political party. We are people who want to restore the army's good name. The war in Lebanon is not our war."

The official rally lasted about an hour and ended with two minutes of silence and the singing of *Hatikva*. Then, a bereaved father leaped onto the bench that had served as the podium and called on the crowd to march to the Knesset gates.

"They won't do anything to us," said the man. A few people in the crowd tried to shout him down, but many others agreed, and suddenly, the entire rally began marching from the lawn opposite the gates and into the street, blocking traffic.

The spontaneous rally continued for about 20 minutes, when one of the younger demonstrators called on the protesters to go home.

(Picture — Page 2)

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	30.5.83	MIN	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	8	15	20	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	12	18	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	11	16	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	18	24	Rain
PARIS	10	18	24	Rain
ROME	10	18	24	Rain
VIENNA	10	18	24	Rain
ZURICH	10	18	24	Rain
STUTTGART	10	18	24	Rain
MUNICH	10	18	24	Rain
BERLIN	10	18	24	Rain
HAMBURG	10	18	24	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	18	24	Rain
STOCKHOLM	10	18	24	Rain
OSLO	10	18	24	Rain
HELSINKI	10	18	24	Rain
TALLINN	10	18	24	Rain
RUSSKAYA	10	18	24	Rain
SOCHI	10	18	24	Rain
YEREVAN	10	18	24	Rain
TEHRAN	10	18	24	Rain
ISRAEL	10	18	24	Rain

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: partly cloudy to fair, with lower temperatures.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	18	15-25	26
Golan	22	12-20	27
Nahariya	26	12-20	27
Safed	27	16-26	28
Haifa Port	27	20-26	28
Ramat Gan	28	16-26	28
Nazareth	28	16-26	28
Alona	28	16-26	28
Sharmat	28	16-26	28
Tel Aviv	28	16-26	28
Be'er Sheva	28	16-26	28
Beer-Sheva	28	16-26	28
Dimona	28	16-26	28

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

A WIZO youth centre, named for British WIZO executive member Margaret Gold and sponsored by the Sutton Women's Zionist Society of WIZO Great Britain, was inaugurated yesterday in Tiberias in the presence of Margaret Gold herself, Tiberias Mayor Yigal Bibi, Israel-WIZO chairman Michal Modai, Miriam Rabin, deputy head World WIZO youth clubs department and a delegation from British WIZO.

Sixteen new flats for married students at Haifa's Technion were officially opened on the campus yesterday, named for Prof. Rahel Shalom and her husband, Uriel.

The Soviet and East European Research Centre of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is holding a conference on "The Soviet Union under Andropov: Continuity and Change," today and tomorrow, at Beit Maierdorf on the Mount Scopus campus.

In Memoriam

The World Union of Jewish Students yesterday held a memorial ceremony in Tel Aviv for Mark Turkov, secretary of the World Jewish Congress in Latin America, to mark the 30th day after his death.

ARRIVALS

For the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University, Mrs. Shirley Porter and Lady Cohen from England; Mr. Gershon Gonen from Switzerland for the establishment of the Gordon Centre for Energy Studies; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Moss from Mexico; Mr. Herman Kahan, chairman of the Norwegian Friends and Dr. Andor Iller from Norway for the dedication of the Dr. Ador Iller Laboratory; Dr. Kurt Torgny, secretary-general of the Swedish Friends; Mr. and Mrs. David Katz from Venezuela for the dedication of the Yotunda and David Katz Auditorium; Mrs. Linda Ekensten from France for a symposium at the Mevo and Linda Ekensten Institute for Cancer Research; inauguration of the Mevo and Linda Ekensten Institute of Computer Sciences; and inauguration of the Leon Alfidi Chair in Pediatric Immunology; and Mr. Frank Beckerman and Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson from the U.S.A.

Haifa man drowns

HAIFA (Itim). — A 47-year-old Haifa man drowned yesterday off the beach south of the city. Police said the man left a note at his home which said, "I caused injustice to a man when I was in the Soviet Union and I feel pangs of conscience and don't want to live any more."

Car kills pedestrian

REHOVOT (Itim). — A 60-year-old man was struck and killed by a car last night as he walked along the Rehovot-Ness Ziona road. The driver of the car — which was struck from behind by another car when it hit the pedestrian — was arrested.

Oldest Politburo member

Pelshe dies at 84. MOSCOW (AP). — Arvid Pelshe, the oldest member of the ruling 12-man Politburo, has died of a heart attack at age 84. Soviet television reported yesterday. He had been suffering from lung cancer for some time. Pelshe was last seen in public on April 22, when he attended the Kremlin celebrations of the birthday of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state. As the oldest member of the Politburo, Pelshe was the last active senior Soviet politician to have known Lenin personally.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Now is not the time for wage rises—Sadan

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Wage rises in our present economic situation are "inconceivable," even if the government, Histadrut and manufacturers decide that an adjustment to balance wage erosion is due, the director-general of the Treasury, Ezra Sadan, said last night.
The Treasury backed the Manufacturers' Association's calculations that no wage erosion had taken place, he stressed, "and this is no time for putting the clauses under a microscope."
Under the two-year wage agreement signed in April 1982, real wages were to be reviewed for erosion last month, and the Histadrut's figures showed an erosion to have occurred.
Speaking at the biannual meeting of the manufacturers' Haifa branch, Sadan said the big pressure for rises did not come from industrial workers but came from the service sectors, the teachers and particularly the doctors "who have applied every imaginable terror against the government" to back their claims.
If the government were to give in to the doctors' demands for a rise three times as high as the official wage policy, everybody else would demand the same and inflation might shoot up to 200 per cent and out of control, he warned.
He took issue with the manufacturers' contention that "we can live with inflation" while more effort should be concentrated on narrowing the trade gap. The linkage mechanism made inflation bearable for the individual person or firm, he said, but if the government was forced to surrender to the demands, weekly or even daily linkage adjustments would be necessary "and nobody can tell how we would be able to live with such an inflation." Nor could he agree to the manufacturers' demand for faster devaluation if linked to higher wages, as this would result in an upward revaluation of the shekel, bringing unemployment and higher inflation.

According to State Comptroller's Report Shapira's firm got loan without fulfilling criteria

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
A business owned by Agudat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapira received a subsidized loan from the Bank of Israel and the Ministry of Finance in December 1980 although it had not fulfilled the required criteria.
The case of Shapira's Tap Ting factory in Netivot appears — anonymously — among numerous cases of mismanagement and shortcomings in the 33rd annual State Comptroller's Report, which was submitted yesterday.
Shapira was elected to the Knesset in 1981, six months after the loan was granted. He was nominated chairman of the Bank of Israel's advisory board last summer.
Shapira's factory was destroyed by fire in October 1980. To prevent unemployment of the workers — who are residents of a development town — the ministry decided to rebuild the factory as rapidly as possible.
The ministry granted Shapira a 156 million loan from a special fund managed by the Bank of Israel. The fund's loans are intended to encourage export industries and to help convert industries into producers of export goods. Shapira's factory did not produce for export.
The loan was granted after the ministry received a letter from the Treasury's accountant-general's office, stating that it had been authorized. The ministry later received a letter from the Treasury director-general, to the effect that the loan was unauthorized.
In addition, the ministry also granted the factory "approved enterprise" status, entitling it to further credits.
On the basis of its new status, the factory received an additional cheap loan from the government, amounting to 40 per cent of its approved investment, and a grant amounting to 30 per cent of its investment.
But the total investment on which the grant and loan were calculated included the previous 156m. loan. Thus, the ministry made a loan and a grant on the basis of sums which it itself had lent to the company.
Reacting to the report, a spokesman for Shapira pointed out that the loan was made in 1981, at which time Shapira "did not even dream of holding public office."

Knesset hears of Kulas' code on MKs conflict of interests

Post Knesset Correspondent
The limitations on Knesset Members' professional activities, called for by Deputy Premier David Levy at Sunday's cabinet session, provided an active talking point in the Knesset yesterday, although no new developments.
Eli Kulas, who chairs the Law Committee as well as a subcommittee of the House Committee which has drafted proposals for a "code" concerning MKs' conflict of interests, announced that the House Committee would hold a full-dress discussion about his code on June 13, with Justice Minister Moshe Nissim attending.
Some MKs feel that the Kulas code is more than adequate to obviate conflict of interests. But others say that the limitations should be enshrined in the laws of the State and not in internal Knesset rules, which would be hard if not impossible to enforce.
Tehiya's Geula Cohen said a law should be passed to forbid MKs who are lawyers from representing a client before any government body. Yossi Sarid (Alignment-Labour) said that MKs with outside professional interests should be limited to earning an amount at their professions, equal to their Knesset salary, and no more.
In the Finance Committee, the Alignment's Jacques Amir said that the ministers (on Sunday) had no right to criticise MKs for private business deals or professional occupations.
Chairman Shlomo Lorincz said there was a tradition in the Finance Committee, that any of its members who had an interest in a particular issue under discussion there, would announce this to the committee.

No work for the Knesset

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter
Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor yesterday expressed his annoyance that the government, by failing to provide the Knesset with sufficient matter for debate, had forced him to adjourn the session early — at 5.21 p.m.
The Knesset's Monday and Tuesday sessions begin at 4 p.m. and usually end between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Earlier, at 4.13 p.m. after Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky had replied to questions addressed to the prime minister, Savidor announced a 15-minute recess because the ministers scheduled to present bills were not in attendance.
When he reconvened the House at 4.21 p.m. Defence Minister Moshe Arens apologized for his tardiness and presented for its first reading a technical amendment to the Defence Service Law.
Deputy Finance Minister Haim Kaufman then presented a bill to replace the regulations issued last month levying a 1 per cent tax on purchases of foreign currency. Kaufman deferred his reply to the short debate.
A technical amendment to the Invalids of Nazi Persecution Law, also presented by Kaufman, passed its first reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.
A scheduled motion for the agenda by Imri Ron (Alignment) was withdrawn at the Alignment's request because of differences on the subject within the faction.
One of the questions answered by Shilansky was that of Uzi Baram (Alignment) regarding the recent flight by Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori and Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon via Swissair on the Sabbath.
In the name of the prime minister, Shilansky replied: "I can only express sorrow over the flight of government ministers, both because it was on a foreign airline and because it was on the Sabbath."

Pakistan claims rich uranium deposits

ISLAMABAD (AP). — Rich uranium deposits have been found in four rural areas of Pakistan, officials said yesterday.
A spokesman for Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission said laboratory tests show uranium content of up to 0.2 per cent in a large number of samples. The potential output of uranium, when fully exploited, is yet to be determined, he added.
Surveys for uranium were conducted in deserts in central Pakistan, areas on the Arabian Sea coast, regions north of the capital and on both sides of the Indus River.
In the past, the PAEC claimed that an unspecified amount of locally available uranium was being used to operate the 137-megawatt Karachi nuclear power plant on the Arabian Sea coast. The Canadian-built facility had its fuel supplies cut in January 1977 following the failure of negotiations between Islamabad and Ottawa over Canadian demands to extend inspection and safeguards to Pakistani nuclear facilities.
POETRY. — The first in a new series of poetry readings in English will be held at the Tzavta club, Rehov King George, Jerusalem, on Wednesday evening.



Knesset guards join hands yesterday to keep Parents Against Silence demonstrators from reaching the building. The two placards in the foreground read: "By the waters of Lebanon, there we sat down, there we wept," and "If we don't cry out today, we'll weep tomorrow." (Zoom 77)

UNIFIL claims Fiji soldier killed by Haddad militiaman

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
METULLA. — A 23-year-old Fijian, serving with UNIFIL, was killed in Lebanon on Sunday night, reportedly by a member of Major Saad Haddad's Southern Lebanon militia. But the IDF denies that a Haddad man was responsible.
UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksell said yesterday that Ali Suedan, who he described as a member of Haddad's militia, approached a roadblock manned by Fijian soldiers near the Kneisa refugee camp west of Tyre. He was stopped, but refused to allow the Fijian soldiers to search his car.
While the soldiers were trying to move the car, according to the spokesman, two Israel Defence Forces jeeps arrived at the roadblock and accompanied Suedan to his home in the nearby refugee camp.
The spokesman said a Fijian officer then entered the camp, but did not enter the car, when shot at from behind. When other Fijian soldiers came to his rescue, they were also fired on. One of them was hit in the head and killed, said Goksell.
Other Fijian troops arrived and began to search Suedan's house. But they were prevented from doing so by IDF troops, who closed off the area, he added.
Goksell said three IDF officers later came to UNIFIL headquarters at Kfar Kana on a condolence mission and said that Suedan was not a member of Haddad's militia.
Suedan was arrested by the IDF and held for investigation.
IDF sources said last night that the UNIFIL spokesman's story was inaccurate. They repeated that Suedan was not a member of Haddad's militia.

Plan to use dogs in W. Bank denied

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The National Police Headquarters yesterday denied a radio report which quoted police sources as saying they wanted dogs to put down West Bank demonstrators.
According to sources at the headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah, the Border Police division of the police has long sought to use trained dogs to control demonstrations. "But the symbolism of using dogs is not lost on other, more powerful people in headquarters," said one source.
The Army Radio story about the use of dogs was denied almost immediately by the police spokesman, who said the idea had been proposed "a long time ago" and dismissed.
According to another source, the news item yesterday came on the heels of a decision to set up two new 100-man companies of Border Police in the territories, and "the leak was a trial balloon to see the reaction." This source noted that there have been strains in the past between the commanders of the Border Police and the national police force's top officers, over alleged excesses by Border Policemen in putting down riots.

Israelis beaten by West Germany

Post Sports Staff
The Israel National team went down 77-70 to West Germany in a rather anti-climactic final game of the first round of the European Basketball Championships in Caen, France, last night.
Before the match, both countries' chances of reaching the top play-off pool had been smashed by Holland, the surprise packet of the tournament. They beat Poland 73-62 to secure second place behind the Soviet Union, who beat Czechoslovakia 100-80.
When two teams finish level in the league — as Holland and West Germany did — their positions are determined solely on the basis of the result of the match between them. Since Holland had already beaten both Israel and West Germany, their victory over Poland made their position impregnable.
Fourth in their section, Israel now contest the final 5-8 spots in Europe with West Germany, France, and Yugoslavia, who they meet tomorrow evening. The Soviet Union play Spain, while Holland meet Italy in the opening games of the top pool.
Doron Jamchee again topped the boards in last night's game, scoring 20 points.

Prisoner's complaint of beating upheld

Jerusalem Post Staff
Police investigators yesterday upheld a complaint of mistreatment from a prisoner in Fara prison in Nabulus.
A few days ago, the prisoner, Walid Arrada, son of the head of the Arraba local council, complained that he had been interrogated by a policeman named "Biton" about his role in the incident of schoolgirls during the recent "poisoning" episode.
He alleged that the policeman had hit him on his arms and body, and had used threats to get him to confess. After the interrogation, Biton warned him to keep his mouth shut, Arrada said.
The prisoner complained, via attorney Felicia Langer, to the legal adviser of the civil administration, who passed the complaint on to police.
The police's special unit for investigating civilians' complaints decided after only two days that the complaint was justified, and called for the policeman to be brought to trial.
The file has been turned over to Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir.
TRAIN CRASH. — Ten passengers were killed and 40 injured yesterday when two express trains collided near Cairo, police sources said. At least six cars were derailed and rescue work is continuing, the sources said.

BIG SEVEN

(Continued from Page One)
improving "the world monetary system."
The finance ministers were asked to "consider the part which might, in due course, be played in this process by a high-level international monetary conference."
The Reagan Administration doubts that a new conference will help spur world recovery and many officials at the summit questioned whether such a meeting would take place.
In another gesture to France, the summit leaders said they were willing to "undertake coordinated intervention in (currency) exchange markets in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful."
But the seven countries — the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan — said they would retain their freedom to operate independently on money markets.
France has blamed the U.S. for contributing to the world's economic problems by the high value of the dollar and high American budget deficits and interest rates.
The dollar surged forward on European exchanges yesterday (see Page 6).
The summit declaration said that the seven governments "will pursue appropriate monetary and budgetary policies that will be conducive to lowering inflation, reduced interest rates, higher productive investment and greater employment opportunities."
The nations said that they were committed to half trade protectionism and to dismantle barriers which made it hard for Third World countries to compete effectively in selling their products in the West.
The seven said that they would work for a strategy based on effective policies within the Third World, adequate private and official financing, more open markets and worldwide economic recovery.
IMF and other lending resources already approved would be pushed through.
But there was no promise of the massive infusion of new aid funds sought by Asian, African and Latin American governments.
The summit leaders took a low-key stand on East-West trade following a major clash within the NATO alliance last year over Reagan's attempts to cut off the sale of strategic goods to the Soviet Union.
"East-West economic relations should be compatible with our security interest," the declaration said.
The meeting was attended by Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who left on Sunday because of Britain's election campaign — Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Ministers Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Amintore Fanfani of Italy and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan. (Soviet reaction — Page 4)

COMPTROLLER

(Continued from Page One)
ministration, according to which tax revenue would be 154b, higher than planned. On the basis of the adjusted forecast, the committee authorized the Treasury's request.
But by the end of the year, the adjusted forecast turned out to be wrong, and was not included in the Treasury's final report on the budget. Instead, the Treasury used its original report.
Tunik refrained from commenting on the matter, other than to say that it had been referred to the Knesset State Control Committee.
Commenting on the decision-making process during the war in Lebanon, which he promised last year to review, Tunik said he had refrained from doing so, since Israeli forces are still in Lebanon and the matter is controversial and politically sensitive.
He said the State Comptroller's Office will undertake an examination of the decision-making process on the military and political levels, once Israeli forces have left Lebanon and the proper perspective exists.

IDF roads bypass Lebanon villages

Jerusalem Post Reporter
METULLA. — The Israel Defence Forces have finished blasting new roads which bypass villages in the eastern sector of Lebanon. The roads will allow IDF vehicles to travel through the area without having to enter the villages.
New roads are also being built in South Lebanon.
IDF engineering units in Lebanon have begun work on new fortifications in the Bekaa valley.

Lima hit by two weekend blackouts

LIMA (AP). — Lima suffered its second blackout in two days on Sunday and police blamed leftist guerrillas for the power failure that affected 80 per cent of the capital's five million people.
The blackout came at 6.25 p.m., and hit most of the capital except the suburbs of San Isidro and Miraflores. Power was knocked out for over an hour on Friday.
Service was slowly being restored, police said.
President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who ordered a 60-day state of emergency last August when the guerrillas blacked out the capital, called the new attacks traitorous acts and hinted Peru's death penalty might be restored for terrorism.

In memory of our beloved

REUVEN GOLAN

members of our organization and his friends will meet on Monday, June 6, 1983 at 5 p.m. at B'nai B'rith House, 10 Kaplan St. Tel Aviv.

Irgun Olav Merkaz Europa

To Prof. Maurice Bruhl and Family
Deepest sympathy on the death of your

Mother

Engineering Faculty Tel Aviv University

The family of the late

HARRY NAIMIR

deeply appreciate your kind expression of sympathy.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved husband, father, brother and grandfather

RUDOLF SCHWARZMANN

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, May 31, 1983 at 3 p.m. at the Holon cemetery. We will meet at the new cemetery entrance.

The Bereaved Family

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of grandfather

BERNARD (BARNEY) WEITZ

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, May 31, 1983 at 4 p.m. at Kibbutz Be'eri.

The Family and Beit Be'eri

הנהלת האגודה

Germans see play on Eichmann interrogation

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BONN — West Germans on Sunday night were confronted with their past in a live broadcast of a teleplay on the interrogation of Adolf Eichmann 23 years ago.

For nine months, Eichmann was interrogated by Israeli police officer Avner Less. Extracts from the authentic text of the interrogation, which began on May 29, 1960, were recently published by Jochen von Lang, the author of several books on the Third Reich and the Holocaust.

Sections from this book were enacted on Sunday night by two well-known German actors, Peter Eschberg, as Avner Less, and Werner Kreindl as Eichmann.

A small audience of 300 invited guests attended the performance in a barrack-like hall of the municipal theatre at Bonn. Guest of honour was Less himself, who was interviewed during the intermission by von Lang. In the audience were members of the Bundestag.

representatives of the Bonn municipality and of the Israeli Embassy.

Staged interruptions by actors sitting in the audience related the performance to current events and views, and heightened the shock value of the teleplay. Shouts like "The Israelis did the same thing in Beirut" aroused the anger of two "Israelis," who were given the last word, and received warm applause from the audience.

The most moving moment was probably towards the end of the play, when "Eichmann" told the viewers that he could not go on with the terrible text, and left the stage.

The agonized faces of many people in the audience, some of whom could not restrain their tears, clearly conveyed the profound shock which the telecast had.

The Norddeutsche Rundfunk, which was responsible for the production, received hundreds of telephone calls during and after the broadcast — among them threats from Nazis and neo-Nazis, but most of them congratulatory.

Crackdown on moonlighting at TV, radio

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Broadcasting Authority board of directors yesterday instructed management to ensure that TV and radio staffers not do outside jobs without the prior approval of their superiors.

The unanimous decision followed a statement by chairman Reuven Yaron that "journalists and others in the authority are doing private work in increasing numbers." Such freelancing, he added, harms the image and the objectivity of the authority and staff.

A number of TV and radio staffers write for newspapers and serve as announcers for commercial jingles, without authorization.

At the meeting, TV director Tuvia Sa'ar defended former TV reporter and current deputy *Mabat* editor Rafik Halaby, from criticism by board member Ahuva Meron of the Likud. She claimed that, since Halaby returned from unpaid leave and took the editing job, and since Michael Karpin became acting editor of *Mabat*, the news programme has become "like an automobile racing downhill out of control."

Sa'ar said that Halaby is a "professional" and that he and other staff members are not motivated by politics in deciding what will appear on the screen.

Authority director-general Yosef Lapid concurred that his journalists were not politically motivated but he conceded that the news team had made some "errors of judgement" of late. "How did they manage to send a TV team out on a Shabbat to cover a Peace Now event and not a team to cover the 35th anniversary of the sinking of a ship called *Alatena*?"

West Bank land buyers urged to check all facts

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite assurances earlier this week by Deputy Agriculture Minister Michael Dekel regarding the safety of West Bank land investments, prospective lot purchasers would do well to check all aspects before entering into a purchase agreement.

This emerges from questions put to officials at the Ministry of Housing and Construction yesterday.

Though the ministry does not offer legal advice to citizens, a spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*:

"Development of communities across the Green Line results only from decisions by the Ministerial Settlement Committee. In general, once a decision is made, the building of rural settlements is supervised by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, while urban centres are our domain. "We do not embark on such a project unless we are convinced that all the elements of a com-

munity's infrastructure are attainable. Strangely, some of the proposed West Bank 'communities' mentioned in the land companies' newspaper advertisements have not even been approved by the ministerial committee, let alone passed on to us for supervision," the spokesman said.

Another ministry official, programming director Ze'ev Barkai, told *The Post*: "There is need for some order in this entire West Bank land business. As things now stand, the unwary buyer can easily get into trouble."

"As an administered area, certain land transfer activities in the West Bank are subject to rules of the Geneva Convention. To be sure before committing money, a purchaser should check with two bodies: the State Lands Administration assets officer for the administered areas, at 6 Rehov Yanai in Jerusalem, and the Justice Ministry's land registry office in Beit-El."

Five held for smuggling, after LSD floods 'market'

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — Police said yesterday that they have cracked a drug-smuggling ring that was bringing large quantities of LSD into the country from Holland.

In one trip alone, two gang members are alleged to have smuggled in 5,000 tablets of LSD disguised as caps of the kind used in toy guns. Police estimated the tablets had a "black market" value of \$2.5 million.

The alleged gang leader, Raphael Arama, 28, of Haifa, who used to work as a debt collector for the Justice Ministry on a contract basis, was arrested in a police ambush here May 13. He was caught with Avi Stein, 24, of Kiryat Ha'im, as they allegedly tried to sell 102 tablets of LSD to a local dealer.

Shortly afterwards, police arrested three other men, Abraham Ben-Hammo, 36, Haifa; Akiva Eliahu, 24, Kiryat Ha'im, and Rahamin Marciano, 33, Haifa, on suspicion of being involved in the ring.

The five have been in custody since May 13, but details of the case were not released on orders of the district court, which remanded them in custody, while police inquiries were continuing. The order was lifted yesterday and police held a press conference on the arrests.

Chief investigator, Sgan-Nitzav Yossi Levy told reporters the arrests were the culmination of more than two months of intensive investigation by drug squad officers after they had discovered that the "market" was being flooded with LSD.

Subsequent inquiries, he said, led them to Arama, and police kept track of his movements. During the investigation they learned that Arama and Stein travelled to Holland in February where, the police say, they bought the 5,000 tablets of LSD and a quantity of cocaine from Israeli-born criminals living in Amsterdam.

When Arama's Buick car was searched following his arrest, police allegedly found 1,100 counterfeit U.S. dollars hidden in a headrest. Levy said they believe the bulk of the LSD tablets smuggled in from Holland had not been sold and is probably hidden in a building somewhere in the Haifa area.

Levy said police are in contact with their counterparts in Holland and with Interpol, in an attempt to catch the Israeli-born suppliers who are believed to still be in Amsterdam.

A drug squad inspector, Yitzhak Tyler, told reporters that LSD is classed as a hard drug because it can cause brain damage.

Court rules that prisoners can pick outside medical care

The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that a prisoner is entitled to receive medical treatment from an outside doctor, provided that he pays for it. The penal institution must honour the prisoner's request, the court decided, unless the authorities prove that such treatment would be harmful to the public or to prison life.

The ruling came in answer to an appeal by the state of a district court decision, which allowed suspected drug dealer Avriel Tamir to continue receiving medication for his heroin addiction while being held for trial.

Tamir was prescribed Adulan, a synthetic heroin substitute, by Health Ministry psychiatrist Dr. A. Philosoph before he was arrested. When jail authorities decided to stop the Adulan treatment, Tamir went to the district court, which ruled that he should continue to receive the drug.

The state appealed the decision, presenting an affidavit from Dr. Philosoph, who revised his original medical evaluation of Tamir's treatment. Philosoph testified that Tamir only needed the Adulan when he

was on his own, but not while confined in jail, where other treatment is available.

Justice Menahem Elon, who wrote the Supreme Court decision, determined that a prisoner has the same basic right as any other person to physical and mental health, and thus may choose the doctor or form of treatment suitable. The authorities may not interfere with this right, but the prisoner must pay for outside treatment.

With regard to Tamir's specific case, the court accepted Dr. Philosoph's recommendation and ruled that the new circumstances of his detention warrant treatment prescribed by the jail doctor. (Itim).

Monument erected for slain Netivot settlers

GAZA (Itim). — A monument has been erected at the eastern approach to Gaza in memory of the two Netivot men — Shlomo Abergil and Menahem Dadon — who were murdered in the town's central market during the past three months.

Hoax kidnapper gets five more years

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Doron Feffer, who once impersonated the kidnapper of Oron Yarden, was sentenced yesterday by the Tel Aviv District Court to five years imprisonment, with a further four years suspended for theft, impersonation, forgery, fraud and using a vehicle without permission.

The offences were committed between last November, when he escaped from the Pardesiya Hospital, and his recapture in February. He had been confined to the hospital for psychiatric examination.

Feffer was sentenced to two years imprisonment in 1980 for making a phone call to Abie Nathan's Voice of Peace radio station in which he said that he had kidnapped Oron Yarden and was holding him in Cyprus. The boy was later found dead, and his murderer, Zvi Gur, was sentenced to life imprisonment plus 34 years.

Judge Chaim Dvorin said that while Feffer was not legally insane, there was no doubt that he was emotionally disturbed and came from a "pathetic" family situation. The judge, nevertheless, said he had to keep the public interest in mind when sentencing him.

The judge rejected Feffer's request that he be allowed to rehabilitate himself on a kibbutz.

Rape suspect held for psychiatric examination

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The suspected rapist of a 13-year-old girl was remanded yesterday for 15 days by the local magistrates court. Moshe Sulam, 26, was arrested with the help of a policewoman who disguised herself as a young girl.

Investigators told the judge that Sulam had confessed to the rape and re-enacted the crime. The suspect told the court he thought the girl was 17.

In requesting his remand, police said the suspect had tried to kill himself while in detention. The judge ordered him held for three days to allow police to complete their investigation, and to transfer him then to a hospital for psychiatric evaluation.

2-week work camp to spruce up Jaffa

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Arabs and Jews from around the country and volunteers from abroad will participate in a two-week work camp this summer to spruce up some of Jaffa's most neglected Arab neighbourhoods.

The camp, the first of its kind in Jaffa, is scheduled for the last week in July and the first week in August, according to Nakhle Chakar, chairman of the League for the Arabs of Jaffa.

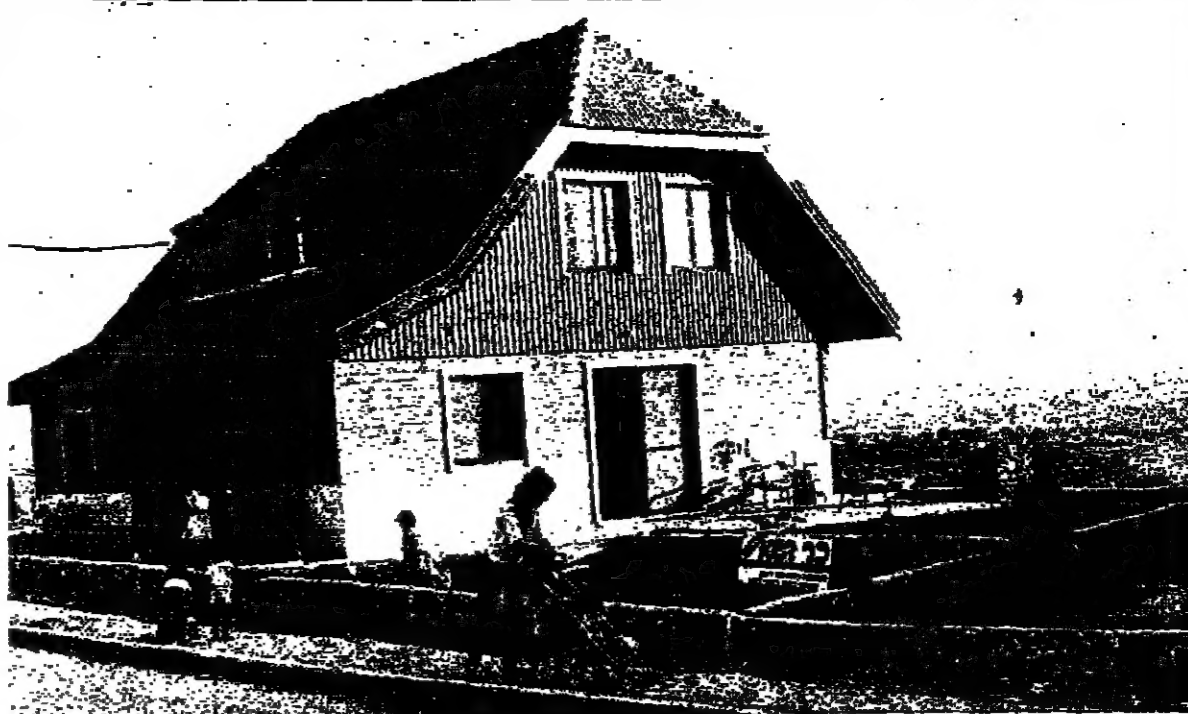
Knesset law panel to discuss Karp report

Post Knesset Correspondent
 The Knesset Law Committee, denied the text of the Karp report on the failure of the authorities to prevent vigilantism in the areas by Jewish settlers, today will hold a special session to discuss why it does not have the report.

Committee chairman Eli Kulas said yesterday he did not accept the ruling of Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, that the report could only be handed to the Knesset body after the appropriate Committee of Ministers had exhausted its discussion on the report and reached its conclusions.

Kulas said he was being briefed on the gist of the report by its author, Yehudit Karp, the deputy attorney-general, but he could not content himself with that briefing.

TREES. — Nine trees removed from Gordon Street in Tel Aviv, because they were too big, are to be replanted near the B'nei Yehuda football field in the Hatikva quarter.



This Swiss chalet-style prefab is one of the newly occupied houses at Kedumim, one of the earliest of the new Jewish settlements in Samaria. The settlers have just begun moving into their permanent homes. (IPPA)

Moda'i group—and his party—in the balance today

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The nature of future relations in the Liberal Party may be decided this morning when the party's presidium meets at the Knesset to take up the crisis over Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i's announcement that he is forming a separate faction within the party.

The meeting may well decide whether any form of internal peace is possible in the Liberal Party, or whether a split is in the offing.

The Liberal presidium is chaired by Moda'i and includes the five Liberal ministers as well as four other senior party office-holders. Moda'i was bound to convene the presidium after party chairman Simha Ehrlich demanded it, with the backing of the other presidium members.

Moda'i has no allies on the presidium. If his rivals there repeat the bellicose statements they have been making in private, and if they refuse to accept the Moda'i faction in any form, then the party may well

be heading for a split. If, however, a more conciliatory attitude is expressed, there may be a chance of avoiding an irreparable rift.

The anti-Moda'i camp indicated in private conversations that, under no circumstances, would they agree to the "party-within-a-party" status that Moda'i is seeking for himself and the four MKs who support him (Deputy Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper, and MKs Pinhas Goldstein, Benny Shalit and Yehuda Perah). The Moda'i side for its part is saying it is determined to press ahead with its plans.

Moda'i also said he would publish all the information he claims to have about "unethical practices" in the Liberal Party. He alleges that "large financial concerns are backing their proteges in the party by buying support, or by threatening or otherwise bringing pressure on party activists." But Moda'i said he would expose all he knows only if he sees that these practices are not stopped. Ehrlich had challenged him on Sunday to "tell all."

Anti-Israel material in Quebec schools

MONTREAL (JTA). — An anti-Israel poster and accompanying pamphlets being distributed in provincial schools by the Quebec Teachers Union have created a furor here.

Herbert Mark, a Liberal member of the Quebec National Assembly, has denounced the material, calling it "pure political propaganda." The Canadian Jewish Congress, the Canada-Israel Committee and B'nai B'rith have called for a mass rally outside the union's headquarters tomorrow to "protest the hate campaign."

The poster and pamphlets refer to the "genocidal war of the Israeli

government against Palestinians," and urge readers to send "financial donations to Palestinian victims of Israeli genocide."

The man behind the materials is Yvon Charbonneau, head of the 70,000-member teachers union, which is affiliated to the Confederation of National Trade Unions. According to Mark, Charbonneau is "an enemy of the Jewish people."

"It is not a union activity to distribute a political poster in the schools," said Mark.

Mark said that Charbonneau sponsored an anti-Israel organization called Quebec Movement Fighting Fascism after he visited Libya several years ago.

Druse leaders pledge loyalty to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Leaders of the Druse Zionist Organization have pledged that their loyalty lies with Israel — whatever problems their co-religionists may be encountering in Lebanon.

At a press conference yesterday,

the organization's chairman, Yusuf Nasre-Din, said he understood the delicate position of the Druse in Lebanon, and stressed that his organization is ever ready to help them, "provided there is no conflict between their interests and the vital interests of Israel."

'Jews left void in Cairo, Alexandria'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Many former Egyptian Jews are reluctant to deal with the country which so summarily ousted them in 1948 and 1967, according to Prof. Shimon Shamir, head of the Israeli Academic Mission in Cairo.

Speaking at the first congress of the World Union of Jews from Egypt on Sunday at the Hilton Hotel, Shamir urged Egyptian Jews to overcome this aversion. The void left in Egypt by the Jewish exodus is still felt in Cairo and Alexandria, he said.

Most speakers stressed the role that the 90,000 former Egyptian Jews — 70,000 of whom live in Israel — should play in making a success of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, and Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat brought government's greeting to the conference, which aims to outline ways to commemorate the cultural heritage of the Jews of Egypt, probably the oldest Jewish community outside the Holy Land.

Fungicide production stays in Beersheba

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Makhteshim (south) chemical plant here is to continue producing Merpan, a dangerous and foul-smelling fungicide, for at least another month.

Today was to have been the last day for Merpan production in Beersheba, but Makhteshim's new plant in Ramat Hovav, 12 kilometres south of here, which was due to take over Merpan production, is not fully operational.

Sheike Pikarsky, of Makhteshim, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We have invested \$12 million in this new installation, and we are not at all happy that it is not producing yet."

Testing at Ramat Hovav will take at least another month, he added.

In 1981 Makhteshim moved the Merpan drying operation to Ramat Hovav.

Boy in fridge may have been molested

By YIGAL BICHOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOD HASHARON. — An autopsy on eight-year-old Arik Shmuel, who suffocated in a refrigerator on Saturday, has found evidence that the boy may have been molested sexually before his death. The boy's pants were found outside the refrigerator. The police investigation continues.

Yesterday Herzliya authorities ordered the area searched for abandoned refrigerators, which are to be dismantled or locked securely.

The refrigerator in which the boy was found is still in the courtyard of a house, and only after reporters complained did a relative of the boy break the lock.

Natorei Karta draft dodger detained

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The son of Rabbi Moshe Hirsh, the so-called foreign minister of the virulently anti-Zionist Natorei Karta, was arrested just after midnight in Jerusalem on Sunday for failing to register for military conscription.

Police, acting on the request of the army, broke into the Mea She'arim home of Israel Hirsh, 25, to take him into custody. He was handed over to military authorities yesterday afternoon.

His father, who has long been a spokesman for the ultra-zealous group, said his son did not register because "Jerusalem is an international city, and in international cities nobody has the authority to draft anybody. Besides, we have nothing against the Arabs."

The Hirsh family has engaged a lawyer to represent the detained man.

Herzliya to build shelter for battered women

HERZLIYA. — The municipality is to provide land for a shelter for battered women, a spokesman in the mayor's office said yesterday. The lease on the present facility expires in a year.

Private citizens in the town have started a building fund, and on Sunday night they raised \$150,000 with a benefit programme at a Herzliya hotel.

The present shelter has given refuge to some 570 women and 625 children in the past five years.

Eye research prizes

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Navah Naveh-Human of the Goldschlager Eye Institute received the Prof. Richard Stein Memorial Prize in Eye Research at a ceremony Sunday evening at Tel Aviv University. The award was given for her work on the use of medications to treat the eye damage which often accompanies diabetes and can lead to blindness.

Another prize was awarded to Dr. Lucian Regenbogen for his work in eye research, particularly in the study of hereditary eye diseases.

Stein was the founder and director of the ophthalmology department at Tel Hashomer hospital.

PORTRAITS. — An exhibition of 38 portraits by prominent Israeli painters opened yesterday at Tel Aviv University's art gallery. The exhibition, open from Sunday to Thursday, closes on June 23.

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ISRACARD WHAT ELSE

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Ex-SS man describes Oradour massacre

BERLIN (AP). — A sobbing former SS officer yesterday confessed to killing terrified French villagers in one of the most notorious Nazi massacres of World War II.

Heinz Barth, 62, was testifying before an East Berlin court on the fourth day of his trial. He could be sentenced to death by firing squad if convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Describing the June 10, 1944, massacre at Oradour-Sur-Glane, Barth broke down several times as he described shooting 20 men with two bursts from his machine gun. The victims were lined up in rows of two in a windowless barn in the village.

"I fired some 12 to 15 shots at them," Barth wept. "Others in my group fired from a machine gun and with rifles. We aimed at their chests. I could not imagine that anybody survived such massive fire."

The bill of indictment says 642 villagers were killed that day,

among them 203 children and 241 women, and 320 houses were burned to the ground.

Barth denied charges that he helped round up 64 boys from a local school, saying he did not recall seeing any children. Presiding Judge Heinz Hugot said they were slaughtered along with the women at an Oradour church.

Barth was a lieutenant in the SS Der Fuehrer regiment, when it passed through occupied southern France on its way to Normandy to battle the invading allies.

When the French Resistance captured an SS major named Kaempfe, Barth recalled, his company received orders to round up all inhabitants of Oradour and shoot them.

Prosecutor Horst Busse said Barth was the first officer of the SS company that razed Oradour to stand trial for the massacre.

A French court in Bordeaux tried Barth in absentia in 1953 and sentenced him to death. But Barth

managed to live undetected in East Germany until his arrest last year. Barth also has admitted to participating in Nazi firing squads that killed 92 Czechoslovaks in 1942 to avenge the assassination of SS General Reinhard Heydrich in Prague.

A verdict will be delivered on June 7.

Meir Merhav writes: Commenting on the trial, West Germany's liberal *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* pointed out yesterday that the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) is "merciless with respect to Nazi criminals." The paper said that "the judiciary of the GDR has from the beginning been quick and without mercy in its prosecution of atrocities committed in the Third Reich."

By 1971, the paper said, 12,825 persons had been convicted of war crimes, and an estimated 150,000 had been condemned to death. There have been only a few trials since then.

By comparison, the number of persons condemned — mostly to short prison sentences — in the Federal Republic (West Germany), with its 62 million inhabitants to the GDR's 17 million, has been about 6,500. West Germany has abolished the death sentence, and the only war criminals condemned to death were those sentenced in the Nuremberg trials.

Seven killed as floods, mudslides hit Rhine region

COLOGNE (Reuters). — Police said yesterday that seven people have been killed in floods and mudslides in the Rhine region. Yesterday morning the river reached its highest level in 35 years and a mudslide enveloped a village on the Moselle.

The mud swept down from a gravel quarry on to the village of Koblenz, a few kilometres southwest of Cologne, where the Moselle joins the Rhine.

The sticky mass, two metres high, swamped the ground floors of houses and overwhelmed 30 parked cars in Koblenz, already badly hit by floods.

One of the deaths reported by police involved a 74-year-old man who apparently fell from a temporary boardwalk and drowned in a flooded Cologne street Sunday night.

They said a child had been swept away last Thursday in a swollen stream near Bonn, the day five people died when a passenger train was derailed in a mudslide near Cologne.

Early yesterday the Rhine at Cologne peaked at its highest level since 1948, 9.96 metres. A city spokesman said: "It is now falling very, very slowly."

100,000 political prisoners in Iran

PARIS (AP). — Iran's main exile opposition group yesterday appealed to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to demand an urgent investigation of mass executions, torture and inhuman conditions of political prisoners in Iranian jails.

Massoud Rajavi, chairman of Iran's French-based National Council of Resistance, said in a message to the secretary-general that more than 100,000 political prisoners are being held in more than 400 official prisons and "hundreds of unofficial jails" throughout Iran.

Since the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power in 1979, more than 30,000 political prisoners have been executed, Rajavi said, citing reliable reports including "eye-witness accounts and the Khomeini regime's internal statistics."

He said that Iran's prisons were filled up to five times beyond their normal capacity, and in the 12 prisons in Teheran "political prisoners have to take turns to sleep owing to shortage of space."

South Korean hunger strikers ask reforms

SEOUL (AP). — Declaring that his demands for democratic reform have not been met, former opposition political leader Kim Young Sam vowed yesterday to continue a hunger strike he started 14 days ago.

His pledge came in a meeting with reporters at his hospital room shortly after government authorities lifted house arrest restrictions on him and a number of his supporters. Kim said the action was warranted and natural, but was not among the demands that caused him to begin his fast.

On May 16, Kim — who was under house arrest at the time — issued a statement calling for the establishment of a democratic government, the release of all people arrested for political activity, freedom of speech and assembly, and direct presidential elections.

Greek workers protest against strike law

ATHENS (AP). — Workers staged walkouts and demonstrations throughout Greece yesterday against a law they claim will severely curtail the right to strike.

The law, which was expected to pass in Parliament last night, applies the government's policy of "socialization," or worker participation in management and decision-making to the public sector, which employs 220,000 Greeks and contributes more than 50 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. But it also rules that public sector strikes must be approved by an overall majority of union members in a secret ballot.

TUNISIA. — Tunisian authorities have granted conditional release to 296 prisoners to mark the country's national day tomorrow, the Tunisian news agency TAP said yesterday.

Turkey, Iraq allow troops to cross border

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turkey and Iraq have agreed to allow the other's troops to cross their border to pursue Kurdish rebels, Iraq's ambassador said in an interview published yesterday.

Iraqi forces joined in last week's cross-border swoop by Turkish troops into Iraq and the action was approved by Baghdad in advance, Ambassador Taha Mahmoud Kayasi added.

In the interview with the Turkish newspaper *Gunes*, he said from 1,500 to 2,000 "separatist adventurers," a term used to describe Kurdish guerrillas, were captured in the thrust.

Turkey and Iraq "had granted the right to enter each other's soil in order to pursue and eradicate these terrorists...to protect the region and the border. Turkish soldiers will be

Soviet leader attacks American missile plan

BUDAPEST (AP). — A senior Soviet official, addressing a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) yesterday, blamed the "militarist policy of the present American administration" for the worsening international atmosphere and the arms race.

Alexei Shitikov, president of the Supreme Soviet's House of the Union, claimed the U.S. and some of its NATO allies "strive to upset the balance (of power)...in order to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact."

He said "especially great are the dangers involved in the plan to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe."

His remarks came a day after leaders of seven major western countries, meeting at Williamsburg, in the U.S., restated their support for NATO's decision to deploy American Pershing and cruise missiles by the end of the year if the Soviets do not withdraw similar weapons stationed on European soil.

"It is the aim of the Soviet Union that there should be no missile, medium-range or tactical, left on the European continent that would be directed at European targets," Shitikov told the assembly.

About 200 parliamentarians from 28 countries, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union, are attending IPU's fifth European security and cooperation conference.

Gandhi visits area hit by pre-election violence

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday began a three-day campaign tour in the northern Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir, where some 1,000 people were reported injured in pre-election clashes on Sunday.

Addressing election meetings in southern Jammu, Gandhi alleged people were being threatened with dire consequences if votes were not polled for the ruling National Conference Party, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

She called on voters not to be intimidated by what she called threats and violence.

PTI reported that 1,000 people

were hurt in Sunday's pitched battles, between supporters of rival parties contending next Sunday's state elections.

It said the violence, in which rival groups used knives and hurled stones, broke out as a convoy of trucks and buses carrying National Conference supporters drove through several villages in the Kashmir valley.

Gandhi said her Congress (I) Party believed in fair and free elections. It had been defeated in polls in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in January and had bowed to the wishes of the people, she said.

Foot: Thatcher doing nothing to get world out of recession

LONDON. — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned to Britain yesterday from the western economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, to accusations that she was doing nothing to help the world recover from its economic slump.

As Britain's election campaign entered its third week, opposition Labour Party leader Michael Foot complained that Thatcher had come home empty-handed and that the summit was a catastrophe for the western world.

He said Thatcher blamed a world-wide recession for Britain's 13 per cent unemployment rate, yet she went to the seven-nation summit "not prepared to advocate any

measures to get us out of the world slump."

Meanwhile, Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin said yesterday that the next conservative government will denationalize parts of British Leyland, the state-owned car and vehicle builders.

During its four years in office, Thatcher's government has sold nine state industries to private enterprise, including British Aerospace, Britoil, British Transport Hotels and the National Freight Co.

Jenkin said that, in a second term, the Conservatives will sell more state industries to make them "competitive and viable in the market."

Libyan aid for Chad rebels

KHARTOUM (AP). — Libya has sent more planes and troops to help rebels in the Aouzou region of northern Chad, the state-run Sudan News Agency said yesterday.

The agency attributed its information to Chadian rebels who defected to Niger.

The Aouzou region is being used as a base of operations by former Chadian provisional president Goukouni Oueddei in his civil war against the regime of President Hissene Habre.

The agency said four soldiers from Goukouni's Libyan-backed army fled to Niger a few days ago and supplied information about alleged plans for an attack to overthrow Habre next month.

The unnamed defectors said Libya had sent eight Soviet-built Sukhoi bombers, two Tupolev medium bombers, two American-made C-130 military transport planes and eight light attack planes to the area.

Egypt detains four in drug trafficking

SUEZ CITY, Egypt (AP). — Egyptian authorities yesterday released a small Greek cargo ship which carried smuggled heroin and morphine, but detained its sole passenger and three crewmen, maritime sources said.

The freighter *Alexandros G.*, which came from Thailand, sailed north through the Suez Canal early yesterday and the sources said they believed it was headed for the Greek island of Crete.

Egyptian authorities, in cooperation with Greek police, stopped the ship at this port at the southern end of the canal last week, searched it

and found nearly 250kg. of heroin and 25 of morphine, worth an estimated \$5,280 million, the sources said.

The sources said investigations showed the skipper and four crewmen had nothing to do with the attempted trafficking, and authorities ordered their release along with the vessel.

Initially, the ship was held and its skipper, Dimitri Gerokounas, all seven crew members and an Italian passenger identified as Palestinian Fiorante, 37, from Giulianova, were arrested.

46 still missing in Japanese quake

TOKYO (AP). — Two more bodies were found on beaches in northern Japan yesterday, four days after a strong earthquake hit the area, sending huge waves crashing into its shores.

Police said the death toll from Thursday's disaster — the worst of its kind in 23 years — now stands at 56, with another 46 still missing.

Both bodies were found Monday in Akita prefecture, some 450 kilometres north of Tokyo, where policemen, firemen and divers

joined local fishermen in a massive search using airplanes, helicopters and more than 100 ships.

Most of the dead drowned when huge waves crashed into the coastline after the earthquake.

N-BLAST. — A Soviet underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area of eastern Kazakhstan, estimated at 5.7 on the Richter scale, was registered yesterday by the Seismological Institute of Uppsala University, Sweden.

Sports

Durie's recipe for the underdog's success

PARIS (Reuters). — Unseeded British girl Jo Durie played the game of her life at Roland Garros stadium yesterday to beat fourth seed Tracy Austin of the U.S. and reach the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships.

Durie faltered only briefly during her 90-minute match from which she emerged with a 6-1 4-6 6-0 quarter-final triumph. She took the initiative from the start as Austin had trouble with her serve and seemed unable to cope with the wind which gusted fitfully around the centre court.

A beaming Durie, 22, who made a great comeback after being out of tennis for a long time for a serious back operation said afterwards: "I feel fantastic. You can see me smile and I don't have words to better that."

"When you play someone who is ranked high, like Tracy, you tend to think you must do something extra," Durie said. "This is what has happened to me in the past. This time I just told myself to play my normal game and keep going. When you fall behind to a top player there is always a danger of panic. The important part of my performance in this match was that I controlled the panic."

In previous rounds Durie had beaten two other seeds, Pam Shriver and Kathy Rinaldi.

Giant-killing American Kathy Horvath, who had shocked top-seeded defending champion Martina Navratilova in the fourth round on Saturday, also went out to Yugoslav Mima Jausovec by the unceremonious score of 6-1 6-1. Durie and Jausovec will clash for a place in the final.

Horvath, the petite 17-year-old, could not produce the same form against Jausovec that she showed against the world's No. 1 and was bundled out in just over an hour. She could find no cracks in the Yugoslav's armour and made a number of unforced errors herself.

The two remaining quarter-finals will be settled today. Chris Evert Lloyd faces Hans Mandlikova and Gretchen Rush, 19-year-old American amateur, is paired against Andrea Jaeger.

There were no surprises in the men's matches yesterday with John McEnroe, Mats Wilander, Guillermo Vilas and Jose Higueras all winning through comfortably.

McEnroe beat Eliot Tellesco 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; Vilas beat the world's No. 1, Ivan Lendl 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; Vilas overcame Jimmy Arias 7-5, 6-3, 6-2 and Higueras won through 7-6, 6-4, 7-6 over Ecuador's Andres Gomez, conqueror in the previous round of Stefan Edberg.

The quarter final line up is Connors v Borg, Navratilova; Lendl v Nash; McEnroe v Wilander and Vilas v Higueras.

Glickstein and his American partner Eric Fromm moved into the third round of the doubles, defeating Mike Estep and Russell Simpson 6-4, 7-6. Their next opponents were the Nastase and Jose-Luis Clerc.

Marvellous Moses

INGLEWOOD, Cal (AP). — Moses Malone and Julius Erving brought Philadelphia to the brink of their first National Basketball Association title in 16 years, as they led the 76ers to a 111-94 victory over Los Angeles on Sunday night for a 3-0 lead in the championship series.

Andrew Toney added 21 points for Philadelphia and Bobby Jones 17 off the bench. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar led the Lakers with 23. Jamal Wilkes had 20 and Earvin "Magic" Johnson 15.

The 76ers can clinch the title with a victory last night or in any of the subsequent three games of the best-of-seven series. No team in NBA history ever has come back to win a play-off series after being down 3-0.

The Lakers, meanwhile, are on the verge of becoming the last team to lose a championship. They failed to successfully defend their title. The last team to repeat as champions were the 1969 Boston Celtics.

Italy crash out

GOTHENBURG (Reuters). — World Cup champions Italy were beaten 2-0 by Sweden to lose their last slim chance of qualifying for next year's European championship finals. Sweden led 1-0 at half time and their rising young stars gave Italy no chance of getting back into it as they moved into second place in the group seven table and left the Italians mired a distant fourth of the five teams in the group.

The Italians, their pride already shaken by a series of poor games since their glorious moment in Madrid last July 11, suffered the fatal blow when Sörenberg headed home a corner in the 31st minute. Sörenberg added Sweden's second.

Cards stretch lead

NEW YORK (AP). — Jamie Quirk drove in four runs — three with his second homer in three years — to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 7-3 victory over the Houston Astros in Sunday's National league baseball action. Quirk's homer came in the Cardinals' four-run fifth inning, erasing a 3-0 Houston lead built on Phil Garner's three-run homer one inning earlier. San Francisco beat the Dodgers 6-4 with two runs in the ninth. Max Venable singled home both runs to break a 4-4 tie with two out and bases loaded. Darrell Evans and Jack Clark homered for the Giants.

NATIONAL LEAGUE:

Philadelphia 5, Montreal 2; Atlanta 4, Chicago 2; Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 5; St. Louis 7, Houston 3; San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 4; New York 3, San Diego 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE:

Detroit 7, Minnesota 6; Kansas City 4, Baltimore 0; Toronto 6, Boston 1, 4 innings; Seattle 6, Milwaukee 4; New York 5, Oakland 3; California 6, Cleveland 4; Chicago 4, Texas 3.



(Advertising Section)

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A name to be remembered, of a restaurant to be remembered, with fond memories, sweet music, warm and friendly service, excellent exotic food from many culinary traditions, beautifully presented on platters, overflowing to satisfy the most hungry. An experience for gourmets and gourmands alike. ZORBA THE BUDDHA, the vegetarian restaurant, 9 YOEL SALAMON ST, off Kikar Zion. Through the alley, follow the signs. Tel. 02-227444. Sunday thru Thursday 12-3, 6-11, Saturday night.

501 من الأمل

THE SANDINISTA government of Nicaragua has forced the entire Jewish community into exile, confiscating Jewish-owned property and taking over the synagogue in Managua, according to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, director of the ADL's Latin American affairs department made the disclosures in an article prepared by him for publication in the *ADL Bulletin*, the organization's national publication.

Rosenthal who last visited Nicaragua shortly before the Sandinistas came to power in 1979, said the Nicaraguan government has been unresponsive to ADL appeals to end "these human rights violations," and permit the return of Jews to the country.

The exodus of the Nicaraguan Jewish community — numbering about 50 — was effected by subtle and direct threats and by forcible measures after the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

The case of Isaac Stavisky, a textile engineer who was out of the country at the time of the Sandinista victory, was cited as an example of the treatment of Nicaragua's Jews.

Stavisky was advised that he should not return to Nicaragua for his own safety because he and his brother-in-law were considered enemies of the revolution.

THE PRESIDENT of the Nicaraguan Jewish community, Abraham Gorn, was jailed after the Sandinista victory. "Gorn," wrote Rosenthal, "who is 70 years old, was falsely accused of stealing land, and was forced to sweep streets during the two weeks of his confinement."

Six months later, the Sandinistas summarily ousted Gorn from his factory and took it over. The Sandinistas told the factory workers to threaten to bomb Gorn's car if he returned.

Gorn was quoted as saying that Carlos Arguello, who is now minister of justice, confiscated his bank account and then "kicked me out of my home."

Despite the departure of the Jewish community, anti-Semitism still exists in Nicaragua, wrote Rosenthal.

"In July 1982, he wrote, "a Managua newspaper *Nuevo Diario*, which often reflects government policy, published articles that were filled with virulent anti-Semitic statements, such as a reference to a

"Synagogue of Satan."

The Sandinistas have also converted the synagogue in Managua into a children's social club, covering exterior Stars of David with propaganda posters and adorning

the inside walls with anti-Zionist propaganda.

NICARAGUAN JEWS, according to the article, cite the long and close relationship between the PLO and

Sandinistas as a source of their problem. The PLO provides weapons, training, money and even fighting men for the Sandinista but against the Somoza regime.

A Sandinista spokesman, in an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper in 1979, declared that "there is a long standing blood unity between us and the Palestine revolution."

H recalled that Sandinista troops fought alongside the PLO during the Black September battles.

Nicaraguan Jews claim the because of the close PLO Sandinista relationship, Nicaraguans of Arab descent have been able to remain in the country, continuing business activities similar to those engaged in by the departed Jews who went to the U.S., Israel or other Central American countries.

The ADL article states that the organization has sought to alleviate the plight of Nicaraguan Jews by ongoing discussions with Nicaraguan diplomats for two years.

In New York in 1981, the ADL brought the problems to the attention of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who promised to investigate the complaints. Subsequently, Nicaraguan officials promised to review confiscation cases but have not made any response nor have they responded to ADL requests to set line conditions under which they could return.

In a recent meeting of the human rights committee at the UN, Arguello said that the government would consider a request for Nicaraguan Jews for the return of the synagogue as a place of worship.

"This is a meaningless promise, a country without Jews," wrote Rosenthal.

The Exeter case is, fortunately, an isolated one — or at least only a blatant case of anti-Israeli discrimination that has come to light. But Bradley points out that "many academics feel that while there can be no real objection to their acceptance of funds from foreign sources, they should nevertheless be aware that undemocratic regimes do not necessarily regard the function of the university in quite the same independent light as do liberal societies."

So while there is no cause for alarm, the warning is clear: "the current predicament of the universities offers new opportunities to those who aim to buy an undue influence in the academic world."

THE QUALITY of high school education is going down because of the changes in the matriculation (*bagrut*) system, members of the Secondary School Teachers Association complained earlier this month during a meeting with Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer.

The teachers said the combination of greater freedom of choice for students and cutbacks in the number of teaching hours has created a situation where certain subjects, such as chemistry and history, are disappearing from the curriculum.

The minister replied that he does not think the quality of education is

going down. He also reminded the teachers that many of those who talk about a lowering of quality blame it on today's teachers being less successful than their predecessors, a contention which the teachers, of course, do not accept.

Hammer said there is a dilemma when so many school subjects have to be crowded into so few teaching hours. There is also the desire to enable more students to reach matriculation by providing a varied programme. If this is lowering quality, he said, perhaps the whole issue bears re-examination. "One possibility is that different schools

The Post's Leon Hadar describes a report which details the plight of Nicaragua's Jews following the Sandinista take-over

JEWS FORCED TO FLEE



Sandinista guerrillas photographed during the rebellion against the regime of Anastasio Somoza.

(Camera Press)

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will emphasize different subjects," he said. "One of you mentioned students having to choose between geography and Talmud. Though I would like everyone to know both, perhaps the realistic solution is for some to learn geography and for others to learn Talmud."

Another issue which the teachers raised was the educational reform which created the junior high schools. They are in favour of the reform in principle, they said, but the implementation is not as good as it could be.

The minister replied that the issue is controversial, and it is not entirely certain how successful the reform has been or why it has succeeded in one place more than in others. He suggested that he meet with the teachers again, together with ministry executives involved in day to day implementation, for an

in-depth discussion of the problem.

THE TEACHERS complained that technological education was not getting as much attention as it gets in service. They complained that ORT, the largest provider of technological education, is run from London, not from Israel. They also complained that, because of rapid technological advances, the teachers are asked to teach things they have not themselves learned, with insufficient provision for in-service training in these new skills.

Again, the minister did not go into specifics, saying that the ministry was looking for a new director of technological education.

When the teachers complained about the long delays before students receive their *bagrut* marks, the minister told them that the newly-appointed person responsible for this phase of the ministry operation has just returned from study trip abroad and promises the this year *bagrut* grades will be available within two or three months after the exams.

The teachers laughed about the study trip and said they hope the ministry will not hear the same story about a new appointee next year.

honouring the Warsaw Ghetto is a godsend. So the Polish Government was keen to have 1,000 Jews from all over the world come visit, but had no qualms about allowing a PLO representative laying a wreath at the monument to Jewish fighters, and thus contaminating the proceedings.

Jewish organizations protested, as if their protests could avert the damage. Let's stop deceiving ourselves.

The Polish government fetes Arab terrorists. The Polish army provides arms to Libya. What we have witnessed all these years, and

are witnessing now, is total political obedience to Moscow. There is no room for a relationship with Israel.

There are perhaps people in Poland who feel friendly toward this country, but the latest pilgrimage clearly showed how little we may expect from the Polish government.

We should cherish the memory of the fallen in our hearts and be extremely careful about exposing our hard-earned national dignity to surmount.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post staff.

This indispensable guide presents the intricate system of modern Israeli labour law, its roots in Biblical, Talmudic and British legal systems, and the development of rapidly expanding legislation. LABOUR LAW IN ISRAEL is a valuable resource for legal advisors, scholars and law students, and to professionals and students of related disciplines.

Author Menachem Goldberg, a law graduate (M. Jur.) of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has served as a judge at the Regional and National Labour Courts. An accepted authority on Israeli labour law, Judge Goldberg is Vice-President of the National Labour Court in Jerusalem.

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Fuelling education

By HYAM CORNEY / Post London Correspondent

market" for outside finance, much of it coming from British industry. Gifts from private individuals are often contingent on a university's accepting the donor's son or daughter as a student, even without the right qualifications.

More serious, says Bradley, are the gifts from Arab governments, which result in "the endowment of professorial chairs and departments, research projects and

scholarships, libraries and buildings in universities throughout the world. On more than a few occasions, most often in America, ulterior motives have been suspected and concern expressed over some donors' apparent efforts to influence the hiring and firing of academic staff in the departments they fund."

Apart from Prince Saud's gift to Oxford's Magdalen College, believed to be £250,000, Edinburgh has received a similar sum from the University of Baghdad to establish an "Iraqi chair of Arabic."

Such Arab generosity, Bradley writes, "may have rendered the British university a prime target in the Middle East propaganda war."

He draws attention to the fact that the holder of the Saud chair must, as a condition of tenure, "be able to travel throughout the Middle East."

UNIVERSITIES are "in the

damaging threat to the traditional prestige and character of our universities than any policy of an elected government" — a reference to the cuts in university grants made by the present government.

Bradley, who is research officer of the centre, says that the very survival of some universities depends on their "simple ability to find new patrons and sponsors to replenish their funds."

One result of the cuts in official grants is that by the end of next year, 3,000 university teachers will have lost their jobs. Another is a significant drop in the number of Third World students at United Kingdom universities.

going down. He also reminded the teachers that many of those who talk about a lowering of quality blame it on today's teachers being less successful than their predecessors, a contention which the teachers, of course, do not accept.

Hammer said there is a dilemma when so many school subjects have to be crowded into so few teaching hours. There is also the desire to enable more students to reach matriculation by providing a varied programme. If this is lowering quality, he said, perhaps the whole issue bears re-examination. "One possibility is that different schools

will emphasize different subjects," he said. "One of you mentioned students having to choose between geography and Talmud. Though I would like everyone to know both, perhaps the realistic solution is for some to learn geography and for others to learn Talmud."

Another issue which the teachers raised was the educational reform which created the junior high schools. They are in favour of the reform in principle, they said, but the implementation is not as good as it could be.

The minister replied that the issue is controversial, and it is not entirely certain how successful the reform has been or why it has succeeded in one place more than in others. He suggested that he meet with the teachers again, together with ministry executives involved in day to day implementation, for an

in-depth discussion of the problem.

THE TEACHERS complained that technological education was not getting as much attention as it gets in service. They complained that ORT, the largest provider of technological education, is run from London, not from Israel. They also complained that, because of rapid technological advances, the teachers are asked to teach things they have not themselves learned, with insufficient provision for in-service training in these new skills.

Again, the minister did not go into specifics, saying that the ministry was looking for a new director of technological education.

When the teachers complained about the long delays before students receive their *bagrut* marks, the minister told them that the newly-appointed person responsible for this phase of the ministry operation has just returned from study trip abroad and promises the this year *bagrut* grades will be available within two or three months after the exams.

The teachers laughed about the study trip and said they hope the ministry will not hear the same story about a new appointee next year.

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Jewish organizations protested, as if their protests could avert the damage. Let's stop deceiving ourselves.

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The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post staff.

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Concern for quality

By LEA LEVAVI / Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Deceiving the Israelis

By ALEXANDER ZVIELI

sians, Hungarians and other victims. Obviously No. 27 is there to be opened should an important guest from the World Jewish Congress show up. No Polish schoolchildren ever go there, apparently because of the danger of contamination. Polish children, Soviet Red Army men, Hungarian Communists and other young visitors from all over the world are hardly aware of the fact that it was the Jews who were gassed at Auschwitz and nearby Birkenau.

Inside Pavilion No. 27, recent visitors report, there is little to see — the lighting is bad and the exhibits poor. The promise that the pavilion will show the Jewish struggle against the Nazis, including the World War II parachutists dropped behind enemy lines and the Jewish Brigade, was never fulfilled. The promised explanations in Hebrew are still missing; perhaps they must await another "opening."

In Warsaw, at the 1978 Yad Vashem ceremony honouring Polish Righteous Gentiles, Nahum Goldmann explained to me that one of his reasons for coming to Poland was to arrange for pensions for retired and penniless Polish government officials residing abroad, including numerous Jews living in Israel. Another visitor explained that the Polish Government was warning to Israel and while *de jure* recognition of Israel was not yet possible, because of Soviet influence, we were on the verge of a new epoch in Polish-Israeli relations. None of what these men spoke of ever materialized.

AND SO I decided to stay home, in Jerusalem, this year although I, too, would like to kneel once more on the sanctified grounds of Treblinka. I have reason to believe that my parents, other relatives and friends are buried there. I would like to put

some flowers on what once was the *Umschlagplatz*, from which half a million of Warsaw's Jews made their way to the network of gas chambers spread across Nazi Poland. But I am content that I did not go, for there could be nothing worse than to be hurt there, to suffer another insult to my hard-won national pride and dignity.

I have not forgotten how when we sang "Hatikva" at the monument to Warsaw Ghetto heroes, the Polish Army Orchestra was ordered to play something else and loudly enough to drown out our voices. No other nationality would have been treated in such a way. The IPO is forewarned.

THE POLES need all the dollars they can lay hands on. The Polish regime is bankrupt, politically and financially. The West frowns on its attitude to Solidarity. Under the circumstances, a solemn ceremony

honouring the Warsaw Ghetto is a godsend. So the Polish Government was keen to have 1,000 Jews from all over the world come visit, but had no qualms about allowing a PLO representative laying a wreath at the monument to Jewish fighters, and thus contaminating the proceedings.

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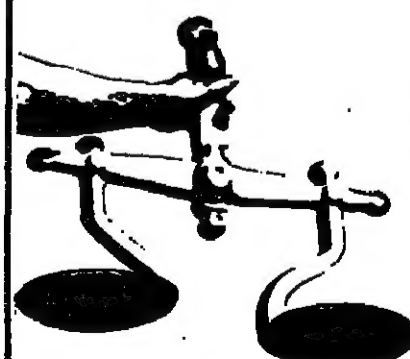
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New faults on top of old

FINANCE MINISTRY / Avi Temkin and David Krivine



ANYONE familiar with State Comptroller's reports on the Treasury will find reading this year's report to be a reunion with old acquaintances. The Treasury, it seems, has yet to acknowledge the need to mend its ways.

Issues that have appeared prominently more than once in past Comptroller's reports appear again: implementation of the budget and budgeting procedure; the ways state commercial enterprises are run; that the government knows about its assets and liabilities.

In addition to those "regular" themes, the period covered by the report — fiscal year 1981/1982 — brought old issues back to life, most every one of them connected with the "correct economics" with which Finance Minister Yoram Yizrael fought the 1981 general elections.

Thus, the Treasury greatly enlarged its expenditures on subsidies, bringing back distortions which were thought to be a matter of the past; it enlarged its expenditures, without receiving prior Knesset authorization; and it enlarged the national debt to finance its current spending.

Time and again the Comptroller finds that well-meant and necessary improvements — one example is objective criteria in the allocation of funds to non-profit organizations — remain on paper, while the Treasury and the other ministries go on with their old ways with new justifications.

THE ORIGINAL budget for 1981, states the State Comptroller, totaled IS226.6b. During the year, the budget was enlarged by IS54.9b, and at the end of the year, a total expenditure of IS246.3b. was reported.

The larger part of the addition to the original budget — about IS45.6b. — came through the implementation of Article 3 of the budget law which added IS4b. and through the presentation of a supplementary budget to the tune of IS41.6b.

The 1981 budget was the first in which Article 3 of the budget law was implemented. This article, introduced in 1979, states that the Knesset Finance Committee is entitled to authorize the government to enlarge its expenditure. To take such a step, the committee must be convinced that the government's revenue will be larger than was forecast, on condition that the additional revenue does not come from new loans to the government.

The government presented the Knesset with a supplementary budget of IS41.6b. but, the Comptroller says, "it did not supply it with explanations about the nature of the changes in the requested expenditure authorization." Apparently the ministry did not think it necessary "to offer" explanations, although it used the allocated funds to enlarge its expenditure in real terms, and not only to cover price increases. The House, for its part, did not find that such explanation was necessary since it allocated requested funds.

But the Treasury's disregard for the Knesset did not end there. The additional budget request was presented to the Knesset after the government had already presented, with the 1982/83 budget, which was prepared on the basis of the total — original and supplementary — budget.

On the basis of the supplementary budget, the government started to increase its expenditure, mainly enlarging subsidies, even though the Knesset was not even presented with a formal request to authorize that spending.

Thus, the Treasury prepared an additional budget for 1981, about which the Knesset remained uninformed, and the Treasury went on increasing its expenditures in real terms without receiving the House's authorization for such a measure. Only then was the Knesset informed

about the requested supplementary budget and its authorization for the additional outlays were retroactively sought.

In the context of the 1981 elections, the Treasury's steps had their logic. Thus the ministry used more than a quarter of the additional sums allocated to increase the amount of subsidies to basic commodities and fuel.

These subsidies went up during the year from IS9.9b. originally budgeted to IS24.3b. at the end of the year. Not only did the Treasury enlarge its support for previously subsidized articles, but it also started to support the prices of such services as electricity, which previously was unsubsidized.

The issue of enlarged subsidies was usually an item in the Comptroller's reports during past years. Time and again the State Comptroller had warned against the adverse results of increasing price supports. After the 1973 war and until Arikat took over at the Finance Ministry, almost all the governments had tried to reduce the degree of price support, in an effort to curb their damaging effects. The fiscal year 1980/81 was the culmination of this process when subsidies were almost abolished by then Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz.

RENEWED spending on subsidies meant renewing past distortions in the economy. Two examples of such distortions, caused by price support, are those of milk and bread.

In the case of milk, the rate of subsidization reached 120 per cent by November 1981 in terms of the price to the retailer. Since milk was also subsidized when it was sold to the producers of dairy products, anyone could profit by buying milk from retailers and selling it to the producers of dairy products. Although the Comptroller does not cite a concrete case like this, it is hard to imagine that this opportunity was not used by the dairies. If the case of bread, its relatively cheap price encouraged waste. Instead of supporting cheap prices for needy consumers, the government encouraged the use of bread as fodder for cattle.

EVEN AFTER presenting a supplementary budget, the Treasury and the other ministries did not quite manage to end the year without overrunning authorized expenditures. Officially the Treasury accepted the seven instances in which this had occurred, with a total of IS24b. being spent over the authorized outlays.

In practice, the going over budget was much greater and was not registered as such only because of what the State Comptroller, in his restrained terminology, calls "irregular recording" by the Treasury.

Overrunning of IS4.2b. was found in items referring to payment of debts (local and foreign) and in outlays connected to subsidized credits, to the tune of IS8m. Overrunning in subsidies reached IS234m., and the Labour Ministry went over authorized expenditure by IS34m.

All these cases were post facto covered by the referred to "irregular recording" which in plain words amounts to juggling the books, to make actual expenditures fit the budget law better.

THE REVENUE side of the picture is not much brighter. While the Treasury, as already mentioned, requested additional sums, it did not find it necessary to propose a corresponding addition to its revenue from taxes.

Thus while expenditure was enlarged by about IS20b., additional revenue only added up to IS12b. At the end of the year, the government collected IS207.8b., instead of IS195.1b. originally planned. Most of the increase came about through the enhanced value of foreign loans, due to the devaluation of the shekel, and from larger local loans taken by

the government. These two factors represented an addition of about IS11b. to the Treasury's revenue.

At the end of the year, the Treasury had collected some IS106.6b. in taxes, while originally it had planned to collect IS105.4b.

What these figures mean is that the government used the loans and resources made available to it for development purposes to finance current consumption. The policy of the government, which was facing an election campaign, was to provide big subsidies, and to open its coffers to every possible sector of the economy.

Still the Treasury could, at the end of the year, point to the tax figures as proof that it had fulfilled its tax forecasts, and reduce the tax rates imposed on the population. This reduction, it should be remembered, was yet another facet of the policies implemented during that year.

On this matter, the State Comptroller is quite explicit. The Treasury had prepared during the year a forecast of additional tax collection that showed that this revenue would be IS4b. above the planned tax figure. It was on the basis of this forecast that the Knesset Finance Committee allocated an addition of IS4b. under Article 3 of the budget law.

But, apparently, the Treasury forgot to include this later forecast in its final report on implementation of the budget, and only in this way could it manage to show that its original tax forecast was fulfilled. The Comptroller has harsh words for this procedure.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES — now you see them, now you don't. Those parts of the Comptroller's report dealing with the Accountant General division of the Treasury and with the state's recording of assets and liabilities make sorry reading. Repeatedly one sees instances of misrecordings, wrong registration of figures and plain ignorance about the state of affairs on the part of those bodies charged with the management of the state's economic affairs.

By the end of fiscal 1981, the state

listed assets of IS62.9b. and liabilities of IS88.5b. This represents an excess of IS822b. of obligation on assets, as compared to IS333.8b. a year earlier.

In fact, as the Comptroller says, the statement of assets and liabilities presented by the Treasury does not reveal the entire picture.

The ministry's Accountant General had, for two years running kept temporary accounts into which huge sums of money were injected that were not classified, and the result was cases of misrecording and wrong registration of funds.

The Comptroller points out that the Accountant General still lacks full information on the contractual obligations of the different ministries.

In some cases the lack of information and misrecording has led to losses. Thus, for example, the Accountant General in 1980 credited IS914m. to government revenue under the rubric of collection of debts and interest. In fact, the Accountant General did not classify this sum in terms of payment of interest and payments of principal. As a result, the Treasury had no way of knowing which of these debts was overdue, and was not able to charge its debtors with interest charges for lagging payments.

One of the lessons to be learned from the State Comptroller's reports over years is that when the state loses, it is often the commercial banks that profit. This year's report is no exception to this rule.

THE COMPTROLLER cites several cases where the banks took advantage of their privileged position in Israel's capital market.

The state grants loans for industrial development through the commercial banks. Through the years, the Accountant General has permitted the banks to hold the sums involved. Thus during fiscal 1981 the banks retained loans for seven days, earning the equivalent of a 1.9 per cent commission on the IS2b. involved in loans given that year. Yet the banks continued to charge their usual commission for loan transfer services.

The commercial banks also do

well with mortgage payments. By an agreement between the government and the mortgage banks, the public makes its government mortgage payments through the banks, which do not transfer the sums collected until the 15th of every month. The banks make the most of this with standing instructions to collect payments early in the month. The sums collected may actually be what was due the month before.

Thus, the public paid mortgage payments for the month of May 1981 in early June, and the money finally got to the government account on July 15, as a June payment. The money was retained by the banks for 45 days without their paying interest on it.

NOT ONLY banks have learned to milk the Accountant General. The country's exporters are a good example of this.

In July 1981, the government introduced a scheme of insurance against fluctuations in the rate of exchange of the shekel, which was designed to protect the real value of exporters' revenue.

Every exporter covered by the scheme paid insurance fees and was entitled to compensation for losses incurred due to fluctuations in the rate of exchange. Compensation was paid if the wholesale price index increased by more than the index of the rate of exchange of the shekel against a basket of currencies.

This compensation was payable only in proportion to the foreign currency actually brought into the country. The law permits exporters to keep 10 per cent of their revenue abroad although they are supposed to return to the state-run Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Company, which managed the scheme, money paid to them for exports whose revenue was not brought into the country.

Nevertheless, none of them returned to the company the sums corresponding to the money left outside Israel. The exporters, the Comptroller says, simply did not inform the company about the part of their revenue left abroad.

THE COMPTROLLER also deals at length with another issue closely connected to the policies of the government, its grants and supports for "non-profit organizations." I.e. yeshivot and other religious institutions.

Although his report deals with fiscal 1981, it is probably fair to say that in this area nothing has changed, and that the same use and misuse of public funds to support these organizations continue, without a minimal degree of control.

Any citizen wanting to know how much his government is spending to support yeshivot, religious institutions and other non-profit organizations will soon learn that it is impossible to find out. In the government budget the figures appear together with other transfer payments, so there should be no way of ascertaining their exact amount.

The Comptroller has calculated that in fiscal 1981 the Treasury spent some IS10.4b. in grants and support for non-profit organizations. He found the way these grants are managed far from satisfactory. Among other things, there were numerous cases of more than one government body supporting the same non-profit organization.

Money was granted without knowledge of the purposes of the receiving organizations, and no control existed in the ways the sums granted were spent.

Objective criteria defining priorities in the allocation of these funds did not exist. In fact, every ministry granting supports to non-profit organizations handles the matter more or less as it sees fit. In some cases special committees were formed to decide on the allocation of the grants, but in other cases, as

in the Labour Ministry, neither these committees nor written criteria are to be found.

Although some improvements have been introduced in the past months in the way aid is granted to non-profit organizations, there is still much to be done before the situation could be termed satisfactory. The government has only partially implemented a guide-line prepared by the State Comptroller on the management of grants to non-profit organizations. This document was drafted during 1981 and adopted by the Ministerial Committee for State Control in May 1982.

The State Comptroller states that a non-profit organization can be supported by only one ministry or public body; that a satisfactory degree of control over the organization's character and targets should exist; and that records be kept about the ways grants are spent and about the objectives for which the support was asked, etc.

Yet the Accountant General failed to incorporate some of the most important recommendations in his latest instructions to the ministries. They contain no mention of the need to avoid giving support to an organization already receiving grants from another ministry.

TO JUDGE from the State Comptroller's report there is widespread disregard for the law in the state's commercial enterprises and in the Government Corporations Authority.

The authority was created as a means of control over those commercial enterprises, such as the ports, the railways, communications services, the government printer and other enterprises.

That such control is badly needed but very poorly provided can be seen from the following:

Article 20(b) of the law states, that if a (state enterprise) director nominated by the State learns about one of the enterprise's affairs involving a breach of the law or corruption, he should immediately inform the chairman of the board, the ministers, the Government Corporations Commissioner and the State Comptroller.

But the Comptroller found cases of silence when government-designated directors had learned about offences. This is not poor administration, but sheer law-breaking on the part of a person or persons designated by the government to protect the public's interests in state enterprises.

Another example of disregard for the law can be found in the ways enterprises transfer their dividends to the government. The law states that such transfers should be made a few months after the end of the fiscal year. In practice, transfers were made some three years after they were due, with the government taking the loss.

Companies not only failed to transfer money on time, but were caught lying to the State Comptroller. The Government Corporations Authority stated that the companies compensate the Treasury for sums lost, due to inflation, when dividends are not transferred, but whatever the authority says, the Comptroller did not find any supporting evidence for this statement.

THE SALES TAX has been superseded on many goods by the value-added tax, but 1,200 suppliers were still subject to this levy in October 1982.

Manufacturers of household durables, like refrigerators, took payment, including tax, from the customer when the order was placed, and delivered the item several months later. They kept the tax money in their pocket for the intervening period. Solution: the price of the commodity for tax purposes is now the price prevailing at the time of delivery.

But the declared price is generally lower than the true price. A sup-

plier of motor spares declared that the wholesaler's mark-up was 30 per cent and the tax was based on that. An investigation revealed that the mark-up was actually 40-60 per cent. In another case the mark-up, likewise reported as 30 per cent, turned out to range from 94 to 123 per cent.

The State Comptroller observes that the Customs and Excise Department should make it their business to find out what are the correct prices prevailing. If they cannot do it, they should say so, and the sales-tax law should be changed to take account of that shortcoming.

CIVIL SERVANTS wanting to do an outside job in their spare time need a special permit, which is only given in exceptional cases. For senior staff authority is required from the Civil Service Commission itself.

Out of 7,500 government employees in senior grade, 500 received permits for outside work in 1980: 530 in 1981; and 540 in the first half of 1982. (The above figures include renewals of existing permits, which has to be done yearly.)

The permits stipulate certain conditions, e.g., that the job must be outside working hours, and must not exceed 25 per cent of the official work week to make sure that the individual's private occupation does not conflict with his duties in the government.

The report rebukes the Civil Service Commission for not having an inspection procedure to check that permit-holders abide by the regulations.

The collective agreement for civil servants introduced in 1964 makes provision for a fellowship fund (for extra training), financed by contributions from employer and worker. It was found that 90 per cent of the fellowships take the form of trips abroad, which cause a drain of foreign currency.

In March 1980, the option was given of using the money accumulated in the funds as savings, instead of spending it on fellowship trips, provided the saving period is not less than six years. The number exercising this option has increased from year to year.

Most of the funds are handled by Bank Yahav, the civil service bank. It is supposed to report every quarter to every fund member on his holding. It stopped doing that because many reports did not reach their destination, owing to change of address, etc.

The State Comptroller makes the point that Bank Yahav must restore the three-monthly report system, even if it involves extra work in keeping up with changes of address.

The yearly turnover of the funds totals about IS2,000m., which is invested mostly in the government's index-linked bonds. No cash-flow forecast is made, so that the funds sometimes run out of money, especially in the summer months when most people take their fellowships. The funds have on occasion to take overdrafts from Bank Yahav, which costs them more interest than they earn on their investments.

The bank pays interest when the funds' current accounts are in credit and charges interest when they are in debit; and the one is set off against the other.

The interest-rate paid on the credit was greater in 1981 and 1982 than that levied on the debit, which is creditable — except that while the funds were charged with the cost if there was an excess of debit (due generally to the above-mentioned absence of cash-flow forecasts), they were found to receive no return when there was an excess of credit.

Bank Yahav charges a commission for its services to the funds, which brought in IS14m. in 1981 and IS33.7m. in 1982. Expenses came to only 60 per cent of these sums.

Unequal distribution

HOSPITALS / Macabee Dean

per cent of the wounded to other hospitals. Of the soldiers who remained in Rambam, 81 per cent were hospitalized in the "traumatic" wards — orthopedics, surgery, neuro-surgery, plastic surgery, etc. This led to a situation where the occupancy rate was 116 per cent in these "traumatic wards," and in some of them, like orthopedics, plastic surgery and neuro-surgery, the occupancy rate reached 180 per cent. (This was the situation in June, according to the report, the same month when the general occupancy of the hospital was only 57 per cent.)

Just as objectionable was the overall policy in regard to patients with burn wounds. Of the 62 soldiers hospitalized with burns, 38 (including most of the serious cases) were sent to Rambam, only 10 to Sheba, eight to Afeka, three to Shaare Zedek, two to Hadassah, and one to Beilinson.

The report (based on its findings on a professional committee set up by the Supreme Hospitalization Authority) was highly critical of the fact that so many severe cases were concentrated in Rambam. This hospital was close to the front, and it was left with no room to accept other cases if the need arose. (The report does not mention who

decided on this lopsided allocation.) The report notes that since the Supreme Hospitalization Authority failed to declare a state of emergency immediately, a severe medical shortage of manpower developed in the hospitals in the north, since 30 to 50 per cent of the doctors were mobilized by the army. These doctors should have been ordered under the emergency regulations, to remain at their posts in these hospitals, thus obviating the need to bring in doctors from other hospitals.

EAST JERUSALEM has the highest rate of general hospital beds in Israel, considerably higher than West Jerusalem, which in turn, has a much higher ratio than the rest of the country, according to the State Comptroller's Report.

At the end of 1981, the average rate of general hospital beds (which are for regular patients and do not include beds for psychiatric cases, chronic cases, rehabilitation, or old age) throughout Israel was 2.9 per 1,000 population. This is slightly lower than the optimal rate of three per 1,000 fixed some time ago by the Health Ministry.

The average rate in both parts of Jerusalem was 4.1 general hospital beds per 1,000 people, with the rate being 4.3 per 1,000 in East

Jerusalem, and only 3.7 per thousand in West Jerusalem.

Moreover, the occupancy rate in East Jerusalem was only 77 per cent, while in West Jerusalem it ranged between 99 per cent to 108 per cent. In addition, in some departments of some hospitals, occupancy sometimes reached as much as 150 per cent. (The report notes that the cause of this "phenomenon" has not been thoroughly investigated.)

To complicate matters, there are so many beds in West Jerusalem that Hadassah Mt. Scopus is using only 285 of the 400 beds there, and Shaare Zedek is using only 300 of its 500 beds.

Despite this over-supply of beds in West Jerusalem, another 60 places for maternity cases are being planned for Misgav Ladach hospital, which today has only 30 beds.

The report notes, however, that although the authorities have been aware for years that there were too many beds, it was only in 1980 that they began to take steps to stop the building in Jerusalem.

In addition, a regional hospitalization arrangement in Jerusalem, designed to produce a better distribution of patients between hospitals, was not implemented. In terms of the arrangement, Shaare Zedek was to have closed a five-bed chest and heart surgical department, and a 15-bed plastic surgery department, while Hadassah was to have closed a six-bed chest and heart surgery department.

The report notes that despite the oversupply of general beds, there is a "desperate and growing shortage" of beds for long-range nursing care (whose patients need mainly nursing care and not medical examinations).

Football frills

BROADCASTING AUTHORITY / Judy Siegel

MEMBERS OF the Israel TV and Kol Yisrael radio teams who covered the 1982 World Cup soccer finals in Madrid sent the Broadcasting Authority overtime bills of 121 to 240 hours each, even though they were in Spain for less than six weeks. The State Comptroller, in his chapter on the Broadcasting Authority, criticizes it for munificence regarding overtime and for poor supervision of armed guards at authority facilities in Israel.

The Comptroller noted that 16 radio and TV staffers were sent to Spain to cover the games, and that coverage from June 13 through July 11 cost — including the technical costs of broadcasting — IS7.9 million (in terms of January, 1983 shekels). In addition to broadcasting rights (costing \$96,000) and broadcast lookout points (\$55,000), expenses included \$30,000 for hotel rooms and \$16,500 for board, plus \$12,700 for airline tickets.

At first, management allowed a maximum of 120 hours' overtime per staffer, but later they approved any amount requested by the radio and TV employees. Seven of the 16 who were abroad up to six weeks received overtime payment for 121 to 240 hours; six who were abroad up to five weeks received payment for 137 to 292 overtime hours. They reported overtime for days on which no games were played and there were no satellite broadcasts to Israel. Such demands for overtime



payments, said the Comptroller, "are unreasonable and should not have been approved by the management of the Broadcasting Authority."

The Comptroller further suggests that the demand for overtime by civil servants working on short assignments abroad is questionable, since the state not only pays their salaries, but also their living expenses.

"One can therefore demand of public servants working abroad to be satisfied with such regular payments and not to demand more for work during unusual hours," wrote the Comptroller. He also called on the Finance Ministry, which supervises the inter-ministry committee on wages and service conditions abroad, to reconsider its granting of permission to government authorities to pay overtime to

employees working abroad for short periods.

Basing himself on an internal Broadcasting Authority report on the coverage of the soccer games, the Comptroller said that the TV team did a good job. However, the radio team was found wanting, "poorly organized and poorly prepared." Some of the radio staffers lacked basic equipment for broadcasting from the scene of the games, and some of the games were covered by reporters watching the games on TV sets in their hotel rooms.

There was also inadequate supervision of payments to the teams in Spain for expense money for internal trips, food and phone calls.

The Comptroller also investigated procedures followed by the dozens of security guards at Broadcasting Authority facilities in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Most of the 89 investigated had no proper authorization to carry arms. Most of them had not undergone annual training exercises, as required by law. In April, 1982, the security officer in charge learned that one pistol had been lost. But he did not report it, and violated the law. The loss of the pistol was finally reported in December 1982.

The Comptroller also found that the detailed development budget of the authority for the years 1980-82 had not been sent for approval to the Knesset Finance Committee, as required by law.

הכנסת הארבע

Insight into reorganization

THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S Report on the Israel Defence Forces, coming in the wake of the war in Lebanon, was eagerly awaited this year.

While all-embracing and thorough, the report comes up with no major revelations. It is generally favourable, notwithstanding vociferous comment on shortcomings found in all areas examined. What it does give is an interesting insight into the IDF's re-organizational efforts since the war.

The report finds that while the IDF has made an effort to ensure that the reserve-duty burden is being equally shared among those liable for service, the burden has been unfairly carried by certain specialists, particularly military police, 52 per cent of whom had served over 61 days in reserve duty by early January this year.

The report deals in detail with the IDF's handling of Lebanese civilian property, equipment confiscated in Lebanon and with Israeli soldiers who were guilty of looting. The report says that border checks were sporadic and inefficient.

In one case, the comptroller describes how an Israeli battalion commander, with the approval of his direct superior, burned about one million Lebanese Pounds — equivalent to some IS4.5 million at the time. The destruction took place without the incident being formally recorded. The matter has been referred to the military advocate attached to Northern Command for investigation.

The comptroller investigated the headquarters of a reserve division attached to the Northern Command. He checked how the lessons of the war had been implemented at the brigade level, and how equipment, returning from the battle zone, was being restored to fighting condition.

Six reserve store depots were checked at the Northern Command, as were procedures for the call-up and release of engineering equipment and vehicles brought into active service during the emergency.

The Military Rabbinate's identification and burial process was also checked, and the comptroller was critical of the inadequate facilities, which hindered the efficiency of the chaplaincy and of the time lag in some cases between the identification of those killed in action and their burial.

Both the Air Force and the Navy came under scrutiny. The comptroller was particularly critical of the lack of clear guide lines governing relations between Galei Zahal (Army Radio) and the Broadcasting Authority on the one hand, and with the Chief Education Officer of the

IDF on the other.

The comptroller checked into a reserve-training facility at the Northern Command; the activities of Gadna, the youth arm of the IDF and a supply depot at the Southern Command. He conducted a comprehensive investigation of the Quartermasters Corps and the Army's handling of the situation on the Golan Heights since the passage of the Golan Law, which extended Israeli law over the area.

IN HIS opening comments, the comptroller writes that at his request the IDF had done a study in early January on how reserve duty was being distributed. It was found that 4 per cent of those liable for duty did over 71 days in 1982; 19 per cent did between 51 and 70 days; 31 per cent between 31 and 50 days, and 29 per cent under 30 days. Some 17 per cent did no reserve duty at all, but were scheduled to be called up before the 1982 fiscal year ended on March 31.

When it came to distributing reserve days according to units, it was found that the military police headed the table — 52 per cent of them had done more than 61 days by the end of last December. Over half the truck drivers in the reserves had done more than 46 days in 1982, while those in the Ordnance Corps, Communications and Electronics, and combat medics had all done more than their fair share.

The comptroller notes that the General Staff made efforts to ensure that the burden was equally distributed, but that demands made on specialized services had rendered this impossible.

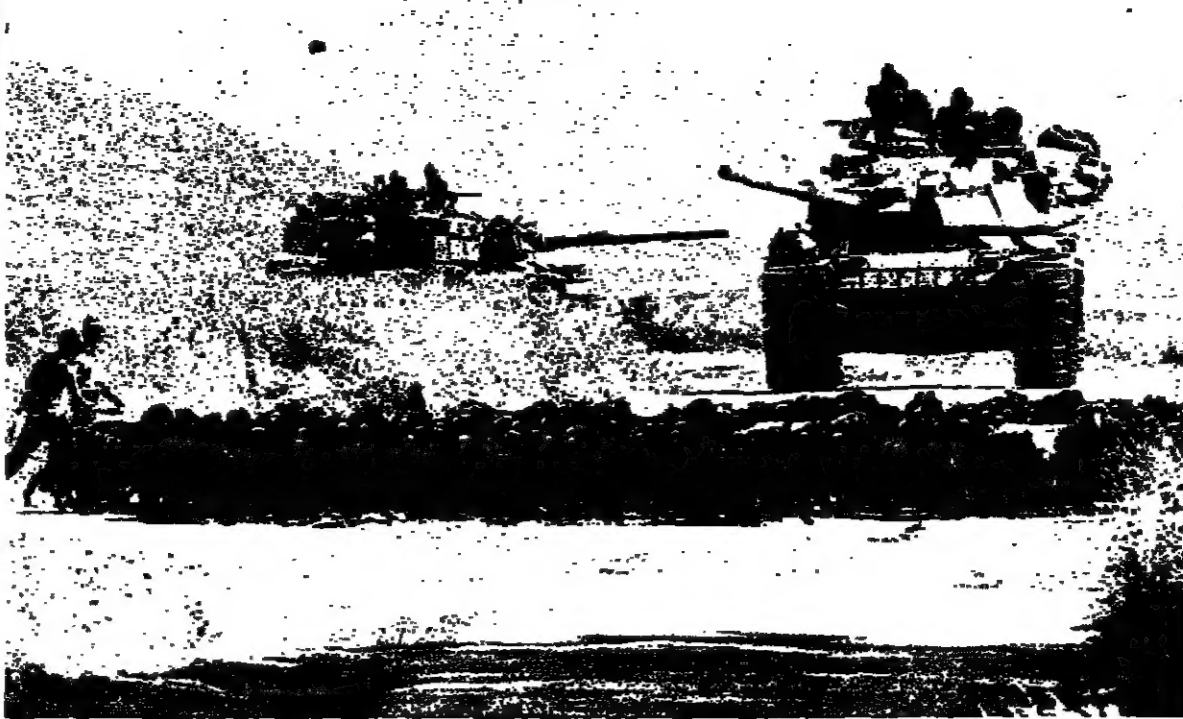
Within the specialized units themselves, however, the burden was being fairly borne.

Throughout his report, as in previous years, the comptroller notes the disparity in planned manpower compared with the number of jobs actually being filled. There is a manpower shortage in almost all fields checked. There was a 20 per cent gap in the Navy, for example, the shortage being particularly severe in technical and electronic fields.

The comptroller's examination of almost every operational and administrative aspect of a reserve division attached to the Northern Command comes up with some disturbing conclusions.

He found that despite the fact that the division had initiated a process after the war aimed at

ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES / Hersh Goodman



learning the lessons of the war, and implementing solutions, one of the major battles fought by a unit in the division — a battle that had cost more casualties than any other fought by the division, had not been studied by the command, nor had any conclusions been drawn from the battle.

The comptroller said that one of the units checked at the division was taking too long getting its equipment restored after returning to base, and that five months after having returned from Lebanon had still not completed doing so.

Severe shortcomings were found in the way in which equipment was being stored at the division, while vehicle-servicing records were said to be "unreliable."

Fuel storage was being done against standing orders, and at one brigade no documentation could be found for 13,000 litres of fuel used out of 15,500 litres fuel allocated to the unit.

The comptroller checked storerooms at two battalions at the division, both of which were found to be inadequate. Equipment was found lying around the base, and the comptroller noted that in general the procedure for handling lost equipment was too lax. It was even impossible to do a credible

check into lost firearms as these were not recorded at the time of distribution.

THE SITUATION was more encouraging at the central depots, where most of the Northern Command's equipment is centralized.

Here, rules set down by the general staff were followed, although in one case a brigade was behind schedule in re-absorbing and restoring equipment that had been used in the war.

In some cases, shortages of equipment had been found. The comptroller reports that the IDF had undertaken to make these up by the end of the year. He also notes that the performance of equipment that came out of these depots and used during the war in Lebanon had performed well, and that the equipping of reserves during the mobilization process had been a relatively smooth process.

The comptroller has five chapters dealing with the prevention of looting during the war; preventive measures; the organizational process to apprehend smugglers and looters; the apprehension of smugglers and looters; the judicial process with those caught, and drug smuggling.

The comptroller writes that

almost from the outset of the war, with the release of the first wave of reserves last July, many smuggling attempts were uncovered, mainly at roadblocks.

In early July, a network of checkpoints was established in Lebanon and in Israel where vehicles were checked, while simultaneously military police conducted spot checks in camps and bases. These concentrated on convoys bringing out confiscated military equipment — a major channel for smuggling from Lebanon.

While it was impossible to check every vehicle, the military police were ordered to conduct spot checks. No clear guidelines were established, and the comptroller found that only one or perhaps two vehicles were being checked out of convoys of up to 30. And even these, he notes, were checked only superficially.

It was also found that loot discovered at the checkpoints was not getting to central storage depots which had been set up for the purpose. The procedure was for all goods confiscated at the checkpoints to be collected once a day or once every two days by a five-man reserve unit commanded by a member of the permanent force.

In many cases, goods handed over were inadequately labelled; there was a constant disparity between goods handed over and goods actually reaching the central storage depots.

The central depot itself was a mess, the comptroller says, with valuable items left lying about uncatalogued and unprotected. No explanation was ever offered for the missing loot.

DURING THE WAR, the comptroller writes, 580 firearms were confiscated from servicemen (including 60 officers). These weapons consisted of 530 light weapons, 31 rifle grenades, 14 machine-guns and one shoulder-held missile.

By August 1, some 319 soldiers had been tried by special courts for taking goods illegally out of Lebanon (this involves goods bought, which soldiers had attempted to smuggle into Israel without paying tax). Only six were acquitted.

By December 15, military police at Northern Command had opened 481 files against 539 soldiers — 208 were suspected of looting and 331 were suspected of smuggling. Legal action was in progress against all suspects.

By the end of last July, 48 men had been sentenced to prison terms of up to six months for looting.

THE COMPTROLLER issues long lists of equipment found by IDF investigators, including television sets, cameras, video tapes and foreign currency.

In June and July, it became clear to the IDF, the report says, that drug smuggling from Lebanon was becoming a problem. Attention was given to the subject and by the end of December, 47 suspects were being held for trying to smuggle 39 kilograms of drugs into Israel.

The Israel Navy prevented 1,604 kilograms more being smuggled by sea, and at the same time the Israeli police arrested 23 suspects who had 212 kilograms of unspecified drugs.

The comptroller's chapter on the IDF Rabbinate concentrates on the identification and burial of those who fell in action. In general, the report says, the identification of war dead was done with all possible speed, while at the same time a thorough identification was made. The lack of adequate facilities

needed before burial made work for the rabbinate harder, while those responsible for bringing the dead back from the battlefield did not have adequate transportation or communication facilities.

The comptroller was harsh in his assessment of the running of the IDF's radio station, Galei Zahal. The station had undergone both re-organization and a change of command, but at the same time its relations with its superiors in the defence establishment were ill-defined and not tight enough.

Its relations with the Broadcasting Authority was not close enough, and little had been done to improve the situation, despite remarks by the comptroller in the past.

The current head of the station held the rank of aluf mishne (colonel), though IDF regulations stipulated that it must be run by a sgan-aluf (Lt-Col). Division heads also had higher rank than allowed for.

The comptroller writes that Galei Zahal is of general public interest by virtue of its official status, and thus the regulations governing its relations with the public should be made public.

Though contact with the Broadcasting Authority and the Chief Education Officer had improved since late last year, there was still much left to be desired in both these fields. The station had too many reservists at its disposal, re-organization was carried out without adequate preparation, and not enough was being done to check whether the station was achieving its goals, according to the comptroller.

He had warm words for the Gadna youth, despite some administrative shortcomings, but he was far more critical of Gadna-Avir, the air arm of the organization.

The comptroller was also not very critical of a helicopter base checked, though he noted that medical stipulations were not always adhered to. He was, however, less kind to the Air Force's main pilot-training facility and made several recommendations both with regard to the selection of candidates and the use of facilities.

The chapter on manpower in the Quartermasters Corps shows that the IDF does not have the quality of manpower needed to adequately maintain a modern army. This was due to a lack of volunteers and the very low level of officers in both the Quartermasters and Ordnance Corps.

The general staff was aware of the situation, the Comptroller writes, and was contemplating ways of rectifying it.

Libi funds misspent

DEFENCE MINISTRY / Asher Wallfish

LIBI — the Israel Defence Fund — was established in September 1980 and registered as an Ottoman society (a voluntary, non-profit organization) in July 1982, its purpose being to collect donations on behalf of the defence establishment, to promote education, weapons development and training.

The society had collected IS 215m. by the end of March 1982, nearly one quarter of which was bank interest which had been earned on the donations deposited. Another IS 21m. was outstanding, in the form of pledges made but not yet paid up.

In addition, considerable sums were still due from legacies made out to Libi — as well as various other bequests, but the defence establishment's legal adviser, who was responsible for realizing the money, had not yet managed to do so in most cases.

In 1980, regular IDF personnel and permanent civilian employees of the IDF were asked to donate one day's pay to Libi. The Defence Ministry put this money into its own budget. In 1981, when one day's pay was again collected, it was transferred to the fund. By the end of January 1983, Libi had collected IS677m.

During the 1981 fiscal year, the Defence Ministry budget estimated an income from Libi of IS30m. In the last month of fiscal 1981, the ministry asked for this to be increased to IS234m., but it did not explain exactly how the money would be spent.

The comptroller points out, that an examination of the actual expenditure showed the money from Libi was spent in part on things which had no direct connection with the purpose of special education, for which Libi was set up.

Thus, IS7.8m. was spent on entertainment for soldiers; IS2.7m. was spent on Galei Zahal, the army radio station; and IS11.5m. was spent on giving IDF officers educational training.

The Defence Ministry announced it would spend IS3m. of its income from Libi on the IDF Centre for the Advancement of Special Populations, where illiterate soldiers, or soldiers from disadvantaged

backgrounds with little formal education, would be given special courses.

Not only was this IS3m. never spent, but the original budget for the centre, taken from the ministry's other sources, was not fully spent either. The comptroller notes that when Libi was set up, stress was placed on the need to help disadvantaged soldiers.

The fund gave IS14.7m. to help purchase the Shaare Avraham institution, to be turned into a camp where the IDF Chief Education Officer would run educational courses. The comptroller complained that the institution was registered in the name of the Va'ad Lema'an Hahayal (Soldiers Welfare Committee) which should not have been done, since the Va'ad is a separate legal entity.

ORDERS FROM

BEIT SHEMESH ENGINES LTD. THE DEFENCE MINISTRY ordered components from Beit Shemesh Engines Ltd. for Israel Aircraft Industries, but Beit Shemesh failed to adhere to the supply deadlines, which held up the assembly line at IAI and resulted in a shortage of replacement engines.

The comptroller scored the fact that the ministry approved payments to Beit Shemesh strictly according to the original schedule, even though the factory did not adhere to its supply deadlines.

Payments totalling IS 50m. were handed over by April 1980. Under a schedule of supply agreed on after various delays six months later, Beit Shemesh was due to supply 14 types of components in April 1982. The comptroller found that by October 1982, Beit Shemesh had not yet supplied 11 types of components, and had supplied no more than one-quarter of the remaining three types of components.

Under the terms of the order, Beit Shemesh was obliged to maintain a system of quality-control to ensure that the goods and services it supplied to IAI, either directly or through its sub-contractors, would meet the terms of the order.

However, an examination of the documentation showed that the Defence Ministry was aware that

Beit Shemesh's quality-control system was not submitting items for approval in a regular manner. In many cases, IAI had to send items back to Beit Shemesh for repair.

In some cases, Beit Shemesh assembled items which had been rejected on quality grounds in the past; in other cases, items were assembled without receiving prior approval or which were still undergoing quality control.

In some cases, items had been assembled after undergoing alterations not laid down in the original planning and without an appropriate report having been made.

An IAI inspection at Beit Shemesh in May 1980 showed that components, containing parts which IAI had rejected for quality, had been assembled in engines, some of which had been installed on planes.

As a result of this inspection, the engines containing these components were located, planes were grounded for a few days, and the engines were kept out of use until Beit Shemesh supplied sound parts.

There were frequent arguments between Beit Shemesh and IAI about the quality of items supplied by Beit Shemesh. Items were sent back and forth several times. The Defence Ministry failed to persuade the two sides to reach agreement on a common solution to the problem in order to ensure that engines could be assembled in a regular and uninterrupted manner.

While some items were being tested at IAI, they sustained damage. The ministry paid for repairing or replacing them.

The comptroller's conclusion to this section, couched in what is (for him) extremely strong language, said he takes "a grave view of a situation relating to the way in which vital parts were being manufactured for the IDF."

The IAI and Beit Shemesh, he said, did not cooperate with each other to ensure that checks for

quality control, and the results of those checks, were handled in an objective manner, although this is a basic condition for ensuring that engines are supplied at the right time and at the right price.

The Defence Ministry told the comptroller that in future quality control would be ensured by means of a special body to be set up for that purpose within the ministry.

The comptroller also noted shortcomings in the way in which orders were placed with Beit Shemesh, and in the way they were fulfilled and paid for. The prices for orders were based on the price of parts abroad without a detailed examination of costs. When work and materials became more expensive, the price was increased in a manner not specified in the orders.

Files on the orders, and up-to-date records of supply of parts, were not properly kept, so that there was no way of following up and supervising the fulfilment of orders.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

THE DEFENCE MINISTRY gives preference to one particular computer firm, in ordering large units and thus 80 per cent of all computer orders are placed with that firm.

The comptroller inspected 24 orders placed with the firm in fiscal 1980 and 1981 to the total value of IS50m. and \$3m.

In May 1978, the Finance Ministry had signed a framework agreement on behalf of the government with that firm, covering purchase, lease and rental of computers, as well as the supply of software services in accordance with the standard contracts which the firm signs with its clients, and which are laid down by the parent firm abroad.

The Defence Ministry's transactions with the company, on terms which the company itself laid down, sometimes infringed the ministry's own rules. The most significant violation was the fact that the

ministry had no possibility of getting cost calculations from the company.

The monthly fee for lease is IS 15 to 20 per cent lower than the monthly fee for rental, but the minimum period for lease is two years, subsequently renewable for one-year periods.

The ministry's purchase and production administration estimates that any rental period over 30 months is non-economical. Despite that, the State Comptroller found cases in which the ministry rented equipment from the company for 10 years and more.

A number of orders from the company bore no explanation as to why it was necessary to sign a contract of rental rather than a contract of lease. But the ministry later gave the comptroller documents and supplied explanations to the effect that budgetary limitations made those asking to order the services of the company prefer rental rather than lease, even though they were fully aware that they would require the equipment for an extended period.

Although the company gave a free 90-day guarantee for maintenance services, after which it gave maintenance under the standard contract in return for monthly fees, it also supplied maintenance services on the basis of special orders, for which the ministry had to pay extra. The special rate was as high as double the rate paid to other companies, ranging in 1981 between \$70 and \$100 per hour.

One IDF unit maintains its computers itself. In 1981, the ministry made a comparison between what it cost this unit to do its own maintenance and what it cost to pay 15 other companies to supply computer maintenance services. The comparison showed that the IDF unit did its own maintenance at half

the price, finished the work much faster, used non-original parts (which were cheaper than those of the company in question) and supervised the quality of the maintenance itself. This also reduced the security risks.

The team which performed this comparison recommended that an additional examination be carried out, but this was never done and no appropriate decision was ever taken.

In July 1982, the Defence Ministry's economic adviser proposed the formation of a special committee with authority to lay down policy on sources of acquisition of hardware and software and to fix rules on maintenance which would reduce the dependence on the suppliers of the equipment. By January 1983, his proposal had still not been discussed.

EQUIPMENT FOR FUEL TANKERS

A MANUFACTURER of equipment for fuel tankers received IS 48m. worth of orders between April 1980 and November 1982.

Although the ministry had details of four potential suppliers, a tender was never invited for the job, partly because the manufacturer (who supplied all the parts for many years previously) protested that the tender would make him lose his livelihood, and partly because the departmental committee for exemption from tenders said it would be too expensive to examine the samples of other suppliers who might bid for the tender.

In August 1982, after the IDF unit handling fuel tankers told the ministry it needed certain additional items, the same manufacturer contacted the purchase and production administration even before the administration had a chance to draft the order. The manufacturer made four approaches in a very short time and requested exemption from tender.

One representative of the IDF unit gave the administration a list of reasons why no tender should be is-

sued and no other suppliers should be sought. Another representative of the unit gave the administration a list of 12 potential suppliers. Nevertheless, the manufacturer received the order without a tender being issued.

The comptroller pointed out that the purchase and production administration knew in July 1981 that other potential manufacturers were available and it should have ensured from the outset that these sources of supply were developed and that orders were contracted for on a competitive basis.

When the IDF unit asked that an order for refuelling pipes be placed abroad, the same manufacturer demanded that he be allowed to supply the pipes without a tender. It emerged that the manufacturer was buying similar pipes from sub-contractors and not producing them directly, so that the ministry could in fact buy from the sub-contractors as well.

In the end, the manufacturer got the order without a tender, the grounds for exemption being that he had supplied similar pipes in the past.

On November 19, 1982, the head of the purchase and production administration handed the IDF three of the manufacturer's letters, which proved that the manufacturer knew the IDF intended to buy certain equipment long before the IDF notified the administration. The manufacturer knew the number of the order file and the quantity ordered. The manufacturer apparently had access to the appropriate sources of information.

The head of the administration told the State Comptroller that he had conducted an internal inquiry which showed the manufacturer was not receiving any information from inside the administration.

The IDF held an inquiry and recommended that people involved be apprised of the gravity of the actions attributed to them. The findings of the inquiry were submitted to the Military Prosecution for an opinion.

Trial Tel Aviv-Yafo

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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Support tactics generate momentum

TEL AVIV. The public yesterday maintained a wait-and-see attitude as share prices continued their upward march. "It certainly helps morale to see prices move up day by day," one market observer said. However, the fact remains that the public is not convinced that prices may not take another tumble. Earlier this month they called it an "unbush." Everyone thought that the shakeout was over, and then the sellers came on the scene, and knocked share prices for another loop. Maybe it is just a case of twice burned thrice shy.

The action right now is in the hands of the banks and the professionals. Many shares seem to have hit their bottom prices and more than a few people are beginning to ask whether the time is not "now." Common logic points to taking another shot at the share market, as everyone seems to be loaded up with foreign currency and some people have even opted for index-linked bonds.

For statistics watchers yesterday's figures certainly made satisfactory reading. The General Share Index, commercial banks excepted, was up by 1.87% and stood at 415.1. At this figure it is 5% above the level which this reporter suggested was a bottom point.

With the exception of specialized financial institutions all sectors were able to point to gains. Industrial and investment company equities were the leaders of the session, as they recorded gains of more than 2%. Even the oil issues, which have been the subject of price hiccups lately, were slightly ahead.

Perhaps even more impressive was the Volatility Index, which favoured fast rising issues by a margin of 2.4 to one. Along the way no fewer than 55 securities advanced by more than 5%.

The only negative aspect was the low volume of trading, which totalled just a hair over IS708 million.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Commercial bank shares were up to their expected pattern of rising prices. Maritime Bank 0.1 shares were 1.9% higher. The 0.5 shares were the most active of the session and added 4.6%. Otherwise it was "business as usual." Hapoalim was a little stronger than usual as it gained 0.7%. FIBI eked out a two-point gain, but the Danot shares traded unchanged.

Binayan was up to its old tricks of volatile price movement, as it was a 10% gainer. Others in the mortgage bank group were moderately higher.

Specialized financial issues were on the downside, as Clal Leasing 0.1 was down to 10% and Independence Bank shares were 6.2% lower.

Insurance issues also came through with a winning session. Leading the pack was Menora 1.0 with a 10% advance.

Whatever swinging action there was seemed to concentrate in the service and trade group, where on balance prices moved higher. Lighterage 0.5 was up 7.5% while Teta 5.0 was falling by nearly the same amount. Nikuv Computers 5.0 was up 4.6% while the option soared by 12.3%. Cold Storage 1.0 was one of the five issues which were "sellers only."

Land development and real estate shares were higher. Matam 5.0 advanced by 10% while Mishael fell by the same figure. Pri-Or was a 5% gainer, while its option was nearly ahead by 18.7%.

Industrial shares were firm, as prices moved ahead nicely. Elbit was nearly 2% improved while the option gained more than 4%. Elron was a 3.7% gainer. The Elron shares appear to be benefitting from support

action. Fertilizers 0.5 was 7.1% higher. Vitalgo returned to winning ways with a 5.7% rise in the 1.0 share and an 8.4% rise in the 5.00 issue.

The Dead Sea Works, which has been pointed to as a prime example of an attractively priced stock, continues its advance and was 4.4% higher at 1.795. Maquette 5.0 was up by 10%.

T.A.T. 5.0 was under pressure and backtracked by a full 10%. The 1.0 issue eased by 3.6%. T.a.l., however, was up by 10.2%.

The action was favourable in the investment company sector. Unico (b) added on 9.4%. The Israel Corporation 1.0 shares maintained their upward movement with a gain of 1.7%. Jordan Exploration was a high-flyer with a 10% rise. Clal trade, however, was 10% lower. Clal Industries, another issue pointed to as being undervalued, was up by 5.3%. Piryon reached the 440 level in the wake of a 5% gain.

Index-linked bonds were mostly little changed. Trading was quiet and just exceeded the IS225m. level.

The shekel was devalued by 32 agorot against the dollar.

The share of Solel Boneh did not trade as the company published its financial reports for the year ending December 31, 1982. (Story on page 6). The company announced a 10% cash dividend in addition to its intention of paying 250% in bonus shares.

Rim Industries, and Taya also saw trading stopped in their shares as they announced financial results. The annual reports may be obtained from the offices of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Most active stocks

Maritime 0.5	575	6717.9	+25
Leumi	3685	3827.3	+10
Mizrahi R	1291	2501.1	+6
Shema Trade	15499.7m.	1518.6m.	
Bonds		IS225m.	

Commercial Banks

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
IDP p.	7000	n.e.	
IDP p. A	3150	+13	+0.4
IDB p. A	3176	+3	+0.1
IDB p. A	3080	n.e.	
IDB p. A	2278	+19	+0.8
Unico r	2334	+14	+0.6
Unico r 4	no trading		
Discount 1	4025	n.e.	
Discount 2	4075	+26	+0.6
Discount 3	4144	+21	+0.5
Discount 4	464	+4	+0.9
Mizrahi p	1291	+5	+0.4
Mizrahi p 3	21260	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 10	5665	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 11	2369	+10	+0.4
Mizrahi p 12	10732	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 13	10732	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 14	513	+1324	+258
Mizrahi p 15	1365	+582	+42
Mizrahi p 16	575	+6717	+10
Mizrahi p 17	2334	+2336	+0.1
Mizrahi p 18	2133	+211	+10
Mizrahi p 19	17650	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 20	4191	+162	+4
Mizrahi p 21	11700	n.e.	
Mizrahi p 22	3100	n.e.	

Land, Building

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Open 1	210	+10	+5.0
Open 2	401	+10	+2.5
Open 3	277	+29	+10.5
Open 4	272	+29	+10.5
Open 5	1601	n.e.	
Open 6	530	+30	+6.0
Open 7	208	+38	+18.3
Open 8	7600	+101	+1.3
Open 9	208	+38	+18.3
Open 10	5100	n.e.	
Open 11	265	+30	+11.3
Open 12	105	+45	+42.9
Open 13	215	+79	+36.7
Open 14	148	+25	+16.9
Open 15	452	+75	+16.6
Open 16	618	n.e.	
Open 17	102	+42	+41.2
Open 18	102	+42	+41.2
Open 19	75	+31	+41.3
Open 20	172	+405	+235
Open 21	321	+566	+176
Open 22	375	+458	+122
Open 23	160	+17	+10.6
Open 24	125	+184	+147
Open 25	1355	+2	+0.1
Open 26	275	+30	+10.9
Open 27	235	+42	+17.9
Open 28	1670	+402	+24.1
Open 29	1091	+116	+10.6
Open 30	800	n.e.	
Open 31	1070	+9	+0.8
Open 32	280	+100	+35.7
Open 33	190	+273	+143
Open 34	266	+579	+217
Open 35	234	+22	+9.4
Open 36	715	+381	+53.3
Open 37	400	+429	+107
Open 38	543	+83	+15.3
Open 39	134	+282	+210
Open 40	82	+157	+191
Open 41	52	+210	+400
Open 42	154	+100	+64.9
Open 43	1200	+75	+6.3
Open 44	2496	+75	+3.0

Mortgage Banks

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Adomim 0.1	1470	+34	+2.3
Adomim 0.2	2910	+100	+3.4
Adomim 0.3	2810	+65	+2.3
Adomim 0.4	1865	+21	+1.1
Adomim 0.5	716	+2	+0.3
Adomim 0.6	92	+301	+327
Adomim 0.7	17	+300	+1765
Adomim 0.8	1010	+123	+12.2
Adomim 0.9	540	+50	+9.3
Adomim 1.0	3140	+141	+4.5
Adomim 1.1	3140	+141	+4.5
Adomim 1.2	1710	+25	+1.5
Adomim 1.3	1428	+1	+0.1
Adomim 1.4	3490	+11	+0.3
Adomim 1.5	3570	+89	+2.5
Adomim 1.6	3510	+12	+0.3
Adomim 1.7	3060	+120	+3.9
Adomim 1.8	876	+10	+1.1
Adomim 1.9	186	+1355	+728
Adomim 2.0	340	+446	+131

Financing Institutions

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Shilon r	221	+81	+36.2
Shilon r 2	1712	n.e.	
Shilon r 3	no trading		
Shilon r 4	1615	+306	+19.0
Shilon r 5	1615	+306	+19.0
Shilon r 6	211	+226	+107
Shilon r 7	12180	n.e.	
Shilon r 8	11800	+3	+0.0
Shilon r 9	140	+40	+28.6
Shilon r 10	167	+66	+39.4
Shilon r 11	283	+12	+4.3
Shilon r 12	208	+160	+77.0
Shilon r 13	340	+446	+131
Shilon r 14	810	+84	+10.4
Shilon r 15	29300	n.e.	
Shilon r 16	333	+118	+35.4
Shilon r 17	1611	+48	+3.0
Shilon r 18	542	+101	+18.6
Shilon r 19	3250	+7	+0.2
Shilon r 20	1660	+27	+1.6
Shilon r 21	1394	n.e.	
Shilon r 22	557	+131	+23.5
Shilon r 23	384	+10	+2.6
Shilon r 24	1320	+112	+8.5
Shilon r 25	1430	n.e.	
Shilon r 26	842	+71	+8.4
Shilon r 27	832	+11	+1.3
Shilon r 28	2301	+11	+0.5
Shilon r 29	2180	+39	+1.8
Shilon r 30	275	+304	+110
Shilon r 31	185	+204	+113
Shilon r 32	558	+33	+5.9
Shilon r 33	148	+66	+44.6
Shilon r 34	180	+21	+11.7
Shilon r 35	2585	+9	+0.4
Shilon r 36	794	+29	+3.7
Shilon r 37	1450	+20	+1.4
Shilon r 38	570	+166	+29.1
Shilon r 39	4080	+16	+0.4
Shilon r 40	2640	+50	+1.9
Shilon r 41	500	+87	+17.4
Shilon r 42	267	+133	+49.8

Insurance

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Archev r	810	+84	+10.4
Archev r 2	29300	n.e.	
Archev r 3	333	+118	+35.4
Archev r 4	1611	+48	+3.0
Archev r 5	542	+101	+18.6
Archev r 6	3250	+7	+0.2
Archev r 7	1660	+27	+1.6
Archev r 8	1394	n.e.	
Archev r 9	557	+131	+23.5
Archev r 10	384	+10	+2.6
Archev r 11	1320	+112	+8.5
Archev r 12	1430	n.e.	
Archev r 13	842	+71	+8.4
Archev r 14	832	+11	+1.3
Archev r 15	2301	+11	+0.5
Archev r 16	2180	+39	+1.8
Archev r 17	275	+304	+110
Archev r 18	185	+204	+113
Archev r 19	558	+33	+5.9
Archev r 20	148	+66	+44.6
Archev r 21	180	+21	+11.7
Archev r 22	2585	+9	+0.4
Archev r 23	794	+29	+3.7
Archev r 24	1450	+20	+1.4
Archev r 25	570	+166	+29.1
Archev r 26	4080	+16	+0.4
Archev r 27	2640	+50	+1.9
Archev r 28	500	+87	+17.4
Archev r 29	267	+133	+49.8

Services & Utilities

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Galei Zohar 1	430	+308	+71.6
Galei Zohar 2	146	+126	+86.3
Galei Zohar 3	84	+3	+3.6
Galei Zohar 4	289	+74	+25.6
Galei Zohar 5	2500	+129	+5.2
Galei Zohar 6	2400	+129	+5.4
Galei Zohar 7	229	+157	+68.6
Galei Zohar 8	123	+13	+10.6
Galei Zohar 9	75	+33	+44.0
Galei Zohar 10	379	+66	+17.4
Galei Zohar 11	216	+426	+197
Galei Zohar 12	11399	n.e.	
Galei Zohar 13	2334	+61	+2.6
Galei Zohar 14	no trading		
Galei Zohar 15	438	+237	+54.1
Galei Zohar 16	282	+337	+119
Galei Zohar 17	162	+659	+407
Galei Zohar 18	50	+3	+6.0
Galei Zohar 19	271	+119	+43.9
Galei Zohar 20	292	+14	+4.8

Hamashbir Lazareh

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Alkol	252	+68	+27.0
Alkol 0.1	161	+21	+13.1
Alkol 0.2	1522	+6	+0.4
Alkol 0.3	933	+57	+6.1
Alkol 0.4	1375	+10	+0.7
Alkol 0.5	585	+35	+6.0
Alkol 0.6	25010	+16	+0.1

Forward Rates

Currency	Rate
US\$	1.8055/82
DM	2.5153/83
Swiss FR	2.0880/70
Swiss FR	7.8470/00
Italian Lire	1492.40/85
Dutch G	2.8270/85
Yen	236.45/85
Denmark KR	5.0135/80
Swedish KR	7.5400/20
Norwegian KR	7.1435/85

Foreign Currency

Currency	Rate
US\$	44.7734
DM	17.7884
Swiss FR	21.4103
Swiss FR	72.0404
Swiss FR	5.9318
Swiss FR	15.8282
Swiss FR	25.2418
Swiss FR	8.5088
Swiss FR	8.5194
Swiss FR	8.5013
Swiss FR	18.7729
Swiss FR	29.8939

Interbank

